Bombay Gazette.

Volume 34. Wednesday, August 6, 1823. No. 1731.

CEYLON

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until noon on the 18th day of September next, for the supply of Cash at Madras for the service of this Government, to the extent of Twenty Thousand Pounds Sterling, in exchange for Debentures of the following tenor.

The Principal amount of the Debenture, expressed in the British Currency, will be paid by the Agent of the Island in London, Seven years and a half from the date of the Debenture; or at the option of the holder, the debenture may be exchanged at the General Treasury at Colombo, Seven years after its date, for a bill on the said Agent, at sixty days sight. The debenture will bear interest for Seven Years from its date, payable half yearly, at the rate of Thirty four Rixdollars, three fanams and one pice Ceylon Currency, at each payment, for every Hundred Pounds of principal, if the interest be demanded at Colombo, Madras or Calcutta; at which two last places, it will be paid by the Agent for the Government, at the exchange of twelve Madras or eleven Calcutta Annas to the Ceylon Rixdollar; or at the rate of two Pounds half yearly for every Hundred Pounds, if the interest be demanded of the Agent for the Island in London.

The Debentures are transferable by endorsement, and a Form may be seen at this Office or at the Offices of the Agents in Madras, Calcutta, or Bombay.

The Tenders are to express the amount which will be paid in Madras Rupees for each Pound Sterling to the Agents of the Island at Madras (Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.). The highest offer, if approved of, will be accepted, and if two or more offers for the whole amount are at the same rate, Government reserves to itself the right of accepting any one of them, or of dividing the amount among them.

Tenders will be received for any part of the sum required, not being under Two Thousand Pounds, and any of such Tenders being higher than the highest Tender for the whole sum, will be acceded to in deduction from such highest Tender for the whole.

The Tenders will be opened in presence of the Lieutenant Governor, and notice given by the same Post, to the parties whose Tenders are accepted, and who are considered bound by such Tender to be ready to pay in the amount to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. on the 1st October; being the date the Debentures will bear, and which Debentures will be lodged with the Agents at Madras for issue to the parties on that day, or at the latest by the 15th of October.

The Tenders should also specify in what sums, not less than Five Hundred Pounds each, the party may wish to have the Debentures made out, observing that they must be for even Hundreds of Pounds.

By the Lieut. Governor's Command,
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Secretary to Govt.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Colombo, 9th July 1823.

A Form of the Debentures above referred to, may be seen at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOCH and Co.

BOMBAY,
1st August 1823.

Advertisement.

FRESH FIRST GROWTH,
Clarets, Old Sherries
&c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH AND CO. have landed from the last Ships several consignments of choice Wines, in wood and Bottle, from the most respectable houses in London, among which are,

High flavoured Lafitte and Chateau Margaux in half Chests from Sandeman and Hennessy.

Old Sherry and Port in Pints from ditto.

Sherry in Butt and Hhds. of different ages from ditto.

Superior first Growth Clarets, from Maxwell and Keys.

Sherry and Port in half Chests from ditto.

Red and White Hermitage in half Chests from Spence and Co.

Bucellas and Pale Sherry from Field and Son.

Claret in half Chests from Corney & Co.

Claret in half Chests from Cutler and Wilson.

With some very sound Wines, of former importations. They have also a large stock of Madeiras in Pipe of various ages, a few Pipes of choice Old London particular from Keirs and Co. and Teneriffe from Carpenter and Co. of Orotava.

Bombay, 26th July 1823.

Advertisement.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT all Persons having Claims or Demands on WILLIAM ERSKINE, Esquire, late Master in Equity and Clerk of the Small Causes in the honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, are requested to prefer the same for Examination and Settlement to Mr. WILLIAM ASHBURNER MORGAN, Solicitor, at his Office in the Fort, between the hours of ten and four on Tuesday next, the 5th of August, or on any following Tuesday between the same hours.

The Claims will be registered as given in to Mr. MORGAN and will be settled with as little delay as practicable as they stand on the said Register.

BOMBAY,
29th July 1823. (2)

ખબર ઈમાંથી આ પીછેજે
મીશતર ફરશકીન શાલેબ જેનાં
મદાર સીકારડર ફોરટ મર્યે છક્કુ
ટીની ફોરટનો માશતર તથા નાં
ચલા ફજીમાઓની ફોરટનો મેજ
નો ઈનોને શાલેબ ઉપર ફીઓ
ફોદાની આબાતું શરવે જણાં
ઓ પેજેનું લેણું તથા દાવો
ફોર્ટને લોફોને અરજ કરીજેને

ન પાશવાશાઉં ન યા માંડીવાલવા
શાઉં મીશનર ઉલીઅમ ફાશબ
રનર મારગીન ફોરટનો વકીલછે
નેહની આપ્રીશમો તા૦ ૫ મી
આગશટને મંગલવારને દીને ફ
લાક ૧૦ થીને ફલાક ૪ સ્રધી
લાવે ને દર મંગલવારે મંગલવા
રેજ ફલાક સ્રધી લાવીને દેખારે
મી૦ મારગીનને દેખાડશેનતે
દાવાઓને નોવેશે અને નોયે આ
આપ ફ જેમ બની આવશેનેમ
તાકીદ ફરીને માડીવાલશે ફટલે
ને ૧ પછવાડે બીજાને પેહલાં
૧ નુ માડીમાલશે ને પછી ૨ નુ
માડીવાલશે *

તા૦ ૨૯ મી જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૩

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday next the 11th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture &c. &c. the property of an Officer embarked for England.

Bombay, 6th August 1823.

Messrs. Kempt and Co.
HAVE RECIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,

DIRECT from Joseph Manton Gun maker to his Majesty, a few self Pirming and detonating double Barelled Guns on the newest and most approved principle and finished in the most superior style in Mahogany cases furnished with spring Cramps and Primers complete.

This consignment is made by Mr. Manton experimentally, with the view of a scertaining how far it may answer him to make future Shipments to this place.

PRICE Rs. 700 EACH.

Bombay, 6th August 1823.

FOR SALE
On Commission,
AT
Kempt and Co.
AUCTION ROOM
A few Medical and other
BOOKS

Bombay, 6th August 1823.

Kempt and Co.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday, the 9th Instant,
THE FOLLOWING, BELONGING TO
D. Christie, Esq.
OF THIS ESTABLISHMENT.

OLD L. P. Madeira Wine from the well known House of Keirs & Co. —It has been upwards of four years in Bottle—and two, Rich Cut Desert Services.

ALSO, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT

Globe Lamps,—Wall Shades,—Plated Pillar Shades,—Plain and Cut wine Glasses,—Tumblers—and a number of French Silver Watches.

ALSO
Sundry useful Articles
OF
Household Furneture
VIZ.

MAHOGANY Sofa Tables, Blackwood Side Board, Table Stand Couches, Dressing Table, &c. &c.

Bombay, 6th August 1823.

Sale
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Saturday next,
AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY
AT THE HOUSE NEXT TO
Sir Roger De Faria's,
FORMER OFFICE,
Or next to former Post Office,
PER SHIP
Royal George.

A VALUABLE Assortment of Shawls, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs and half Do. with a quantity of Hosiery; terms Ready Money.

Bombay, 6th August, 1823.

Advertisement.

Captain Hough's Case Book of General &c.
COURTS MARTIAL.

THE Compiler is revising and correcting the above work, with the intention of printing a Second Edition.

The work has been approved of at the E. I. House, and the Second Edition will be dedicated to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—The Compiler requests those subscribing will send their names to the Agents without delay, authorizing them to pay for their copies on delivery, and begging them to communicate the same to Messrs. FORBES and CO. at Bombay, to Messrs. BINNY and CO. at Madras, and Messrs. PALMER and CO. at Calcutta, accordingly as their Agents may reside.

The price will not exceed 25 Shillings per Copy bound in Law Calf.—The Compiler has no intention of deriving any profit from the work.

(2) Bombay, 6th August 1823.

A Consignment of very Superior
WINES
FROM
Harper and Bell,
ON SALE
IN
Messrs. Prinsep and Co's.
Godowns
Consisting of

OLD Sherry in Butts, at 800 Rupees.

Superior Ditto of a quality sold in Calcutta at 960 Rupees 860.

Port in 3 and 6 Dozen Chests at 20 Rupees Dozen.

Ditto (Pints) in 6 and 12 Dozen Ditto at 12 Rupees Ditto.

Claret in 6 Dozen Chests at 40 Rupees Dozen.

Bombay, 6th August 1823.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
AT THE
Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Master and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

To be Sold,

IN the Fort of Bombay, the House now in the occupation of H. P. HADOW and J. FAWCETT, Esquires, the property of Wm. MACKIE, Esquire, late on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency.—Application to be made to JOHN LECKIE, SAMUEL SPROULE, and G. C. IRWIN, Esquires, the constituted Attorneys of the proprietor.

Bombay, 28th May 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

વેચવાનુછે

શ્રી મુમબઇનાં દવા ખાતાંનો શાહેબ મીશતર મેકી ફતો તેહ નુંધેર ૧ શ્રી મુમબઇનાં ફીલા મધેછે જેમ ફવડાં મીશતર ફડો નથા પ્રાશીટ શાહેબ રેહેછે તે વેચવાનુછેવાશતે જેફને જોઇતુંહોઇ તે મીશતર લીકી અથવા ઇશપ રોલ નથા ફરવીન શાહેબને ધીનાં વકીલછે તે પાશે આ બીને પુછે*

તારીખ ૨૮ મી મેઇ ૧૮૨૩

FOR SALE

On Commission

AT

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

MEADOW'S STREET

One Second hand Iron Chests Price Rs. 85
One Ditto Ditto Ditto " 65
One Ditto Plank Treasury Chest " 25

Bombay, 6th August 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

Persian and Arab

HORSES,

TO BE SOLD

AT

Byramjee Cawasjee's Stables,

Bendy Bazar,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

To-morrow Thursday, the 7th Inst.

AT 4 O'CLOCK

SEVERAL

Persian and Arab

HORSES.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT

A FINE ENGLISH BLOOD MARE 15 hands, now in training for Buggy; and several Pairs of Carriage Horses and Buggy Horses, broken in and fit for immediate use.

Bombay, 6th August 1823.

For Freight & Pasage

DIRECT TO CALCUTTA,

THE FAST SAILING SHIP

Asia Felix,

GEORGE JELLICOE

Commander

WILL Sail on or before the 15th August. For Particulars apply at MULLICKCHUMD MANICKCHUMD'S Office, (near the Bazar Gate,) or on Board to the Commander.

Bombay 6th August 1823.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26th July 1823,

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following as the fixed proportion of Doolies to be kept in Store for eventual service at the different Military stations under this Government viz.

At the Presidency and for the Northern Concan	300
For the Poonah Division	250
Surat Division	150
Baroda Subsidiary, and for supplying Corps in the Myhee Kaunta, Kattywar and Bhooj	189
Southern Concan,	90
	940

1. In order to equilize the Staff Pay of Serjeant Majors of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's service, the Staff Pay of the latter is encreased from 12¾, to 14 Rupees per month.

2. The Staff Pay of Quarter Master Serjeants; Garrison, and all other Non-Commissioned Staff, which is now 12¾ Rupees, is encreased to 14 Rupees per month.

3 The reduced Staff pay to Quarter Master Serjeants of His Majesty's Regiments, and the consolidated Pay and allowances of certain Non-Commissioned staff fixed at Rupees 40-33 are also encreased 1¼ Rupees per month.

4 The allowance of Oil money to NonCommissioned staff is abolished, and the General order 31st July 1800 is hereby cancelled.

5. The foregoing Regulation to have effect from the 1st of the present month.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm an order issued by the Officer Commanding 2d Battation 11th Reriment N. I. dated 11th April last, appointing Ensign A. Burns to perform the duties of Quarter Master and Interpreter to that Battalion.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council also confirms an order by the Officer in Command of the Guicawar Subsidiary Force dated 21st ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Bartett of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. to act as Adjutant to the field detachment under Captain Garraway from the 14th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1823.

A trifling difference existing at present between the nett pay of Medical and certain other officers belonging to the Regiment of Native Cavalry and Brigade of Horse Artillery, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to order that, from the 1st proximo, the rates of nett pay, fixed for the different ranks of officers of Native Cavalry by the General Orders of the 20th November 1817, be rendered equally applicable to the Medical and all other Commissioned officers attached to the Horse Artillery.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1823.

1. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to extend the provisions of the Camp Equipage Regulations for Officers attached to the Native Troops, to those of effective European Corps, in His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's service, under the following modifications, to have effect from the 1st May last.

2. Officers, and Cadets shall be entitled to draw Garrison, or Field Tent allowance, agreeably to the rates established by General Orders of the 14th December 1804 viz.

	Garrison per month	Field per month
Field Officers Rupees	150	216¼
Captains	80	133½
Subalterns	52	66¾

when not occupaying Barracks, or public quarters.

3. Officers occupying Barracks or public Quarters, shall receive Tent allowance subject however to a deduction of the Established House Rent, for such period as they may so occupy Barracks or public quaters, the residue of the Tent allowance, being available for keeping up Tents efficient for service.

4. All Subalterns, Assistant Surgeons, Veterinary Surgeons under 10 years Service, and Regimental Quarter Masters, belonging to His Majesty's Regiments on their first arrival in India, and Cadets for the Hon'ble Company's Artillery and Engineers, as well as those posted to the European Infantry, shall be entitled to be supplied each with a Tents from the public Stores, on a certificate

countersigned by the Quarter Mr. General, specifying that the party applying for a Tent, has not received one since his arrival in India, but the Tents shall not be issuable till they quit the Presidency, and then only in the event of their removal within two years from the date of their first arrival in the Country;

5. Should any officer or cadet, as above described, die, or return to Europe, without having quitted the Presidency since his arrival at Bombay, his claim to a tent shall be forfeited, under the consideration, that he will have drawn tent allowance without having been put to any expense on account of his Tent Equipage.

6. Should any such Officer or Cadet attain higher rank than Assistant Surgeon or Subaltern, prior to his quitting the Presidency, his claim to a Tent shall be forfeited, in consideration to the advantage he has derived by promotion.

7. Officers of H. Majesty's Regiments above the rank of Subaltern or Assistant Surgeon, whether they arrive for the first time in India with their Regiments to fill vacancies, or on any other account, shall not be entitled to receive Tents from the public stores, but they shall be considered on the same footing as officers of corresponding ranks in the Hon'ble Company's service arriving from Europe,

8. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is further pleased to make the following modification of the Camp Equipage Regulations which are to be applicable to Officers of all effective Corps, European and Native.

9. Muster reports of Camp Equipage and carriage are abolished, but in order that Government may have security that Tents of the regulated dimensions, and quality are kept constantly efficient for service, commanding Officers countersigning abstracts, are required to give monthly certificates in the following form.

("I do hereby certify that the Officers of the Regiment, Battalion, Troop, Company, &c. &c, present under my Command, are provided with Serviceable Tents, of the regulated quality and dimension, except" (here mention the names of Officers who may not have Tents and the cause why they are not in possession of them.)

10th. Paymasters shall withhold Tent allowance from Officers who are certified not to have Tents, unless some cause authorised by the present Regulation, be shown for their non possession.

11th. Officers, whether of His Majesty's or the Hon'ble Company's Service, arriving from Europe (not being entitled to Tents from the public Stores,) shall be allowed Six months to furnish themselves with serviceable Tents; if at the expiration of that period, they have neglected to provide them, the Tent allowance shall be withheld, as provided in the 12 h article.

12th. The Monthly certificate required by the 9th Article from Commanding Officers, will be dispensed with from those of European corps, for a period of Six months from the 1st proximo, in view to enable Officers to provide themselves with Tents in conformity with the 11th Article.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sect. to Govt.

ERRATA IN OUR LAST.

Page 522, line 19, *for* Capt. Suard *read* Capt. Luard.
——— 44, " Silly " Lilly.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

London 6 months sight 1s. 9d.
Calcutta 30 days do. 102 to 103.
Madras ditto—99 per 100 Madras.
Surat 8, ditto—98 per 100 Surat.
Spanish Dollars, 219 Rs. per 100 ditto.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH AUGUST 1823.

We published on Saturday an Extraordinary Gazette notifying that War had been declared the 7th April last between France and Spain.

The notification does not enable us to pronounce with certainly which of the two Powers has orinated the declaration, and looking at the high ground which the Spaniards seem to have taken, we think a doubt on this point may be rationally entertained.

A Malta paper (for which we are indebted to the civility of one of our readers) quotes an article from a Gibraltar paper of the 31st of March by which it would seem that the Spaniards had ordered their Ports to be shut against France Austria Russia Prussia, on the 16th of that month. Now if we can give credit to this statement which, we conceive to imply, and is, we believe, to all purposes tantamount to, a formal declaration of War, Spain may unquestionably be said to have dealt the first blow; but the lapse of time between the implied declaration of the Spaniards and the actual declaration of the 7th April tends to throw some little discredit on the statement.

That War however is declared is certain: the question which materially concerns the Indian Public is, in what relation will Great Britain stand with respect to the belligerent powers? and the position which Portugal will take in the affair, seems to afford us the only rational clue to its solution.

After reading the speech of Senhor Moura, the effect which it produced on the Portugueze Cortes, and the uncontradicted assertions of Sir F. Burdett, all of which are to be found in this paper, we do unfeignedly believe that the interference of Great Britain in favor of the Peninsular is inevitable. Our next arrivals from Europe will no doubt set the question at rest.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers Mr. O'Meara's able letter in reply to the attack of the Quarterly Review with Mr. Finlayson's address to the Times.

In referring our Military readers to our extracts taken from the Bengal Papers notifying the augmentation which is to take place in the Bengal Army we sincerely hope that we shall soon have the pleasure of congratulating the Army on this side of India on the same measure of Justice being extended to it.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Literary Society of Bombay was held at their rooms on Wednesday last, which was attended by the following Gentlemen.

PRESIDENT.
THE HONORABLE M. ELPHINSTON,
VICE-PRESIDENT,
THE VENERABLE THE ARCHDEACON.

Mr. Wedderburn,
Mr. Henderson,
Mr. Farish,
Mr. Norris,
Captain Bruce,
Mr. B. Noton,
Mr. Malcolm,
Mr. Elliot,
Lieut. Waddington,
Mr. Ogilvie,
Mr. J. R. Steuart,
Mr. Ritchie,
Mr. Bruce,
Mr. Gordon,
Lieut. Col. Hunter Blair,
Mr. Kemball,
Mr. McLeod,
Dr. Sproule,
Mr. Fawcett,
Lieut. Col. Shaldham,
Mr. Hadow,
Lieut. Robinson,
Mr. Prinsep,
Dr. Brydon,
Mr. G. Noton,
Mr. Arbuthnot,

SECRETARY.
MAJOR KENNEDY.

After the usual business of the Meeting had been gone through, the Honorable the President adverted to the very important benefits which the Society had derived from the well known qualifications and abilities of Mr. Erskine, one of the Vice-Presidents lately returned to England, and from his unwearied attention to promote it's prosperity; and proposed that the following letter of thanks should in consequence be addressed to Mr. Erskine. The Motion having been seconded by the Venerable the Archdeacon, in a short but impressive speech, it was unanimously Resolved that the proposed letter shall be transmitted by the Secretary to Mr. Erskine.

To
W. ERSKINE Esq.
Vice President of the Bombay Literary Society.

SIR,

Your unexpected return to your Native Country has prevented the Literary Society of Bombay from expressing to you, previous to your departure, the high sense that it entertains of the important benefits which you have conferred on it. One of the original Members by whom it was instituted in 1804 you became the Secretary, and it is to your unremitting and judicious exertions in that situation to which the formation and prosperity of the Society must be principally ascribed. The kindness, also, with which you have assisted in preparing it's Transactions for the Press, and in contributing to them papers so distinguished by their learning, research, and elegance of style have given to that work an interest and a value which it would not otherwise have possessed. But not in these respects alone has your influence proved beneficial to Literature. For your intimate acquaintance with classical, modern, and oriental literature, your sound judgment, and your correct and cultivated taste have enabled you to afford to others that information which is so often requisite in this country, and to point out to them the studies and pursuits to which their attention might be most advantageously directed. The readiness, at the same time, and indulgence with which such assistance has always been given can only be equalled by the unassuming manner and the urbanity with which opinions the most instructive were invariably communicated.

That the loss of a person distinguished by such eminent qualifications and abilities can ever be replaced is scarcely to be expected. But the regret which the Society experiences on this occasion is diminished by the hope that the interests of Literature will be materially promoted by your now being relieved from the interruptions of official business. That, then, your constitution may be re-invigorated by your return to your Native country, and that you may enjoy undisturbed happiness for many years in the bosom of your family and in the solace of literary pursuits are the sincere wishes of a Society, by whom you will ever be remembered with sentiments of the truest respect and esteem.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
VANS KENNEDY,
Sec. Bombay Literary Society.

BOMBAY,
LITERARY SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
July 30th 1823.

It was further unanimously Resolved, on the Motion of the Venerable the Archdeacon seconded by Mr. J. R. Steuart, that Mr. Erskine shall be requested to sit for his picture on his arrival in England at the expense of the Society for the purpose of it's being placed in the Rooms of the Society.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign R Stack, 1st | 1st Gr. Regt.
Lieut. J. Pinchard, Artillery.
Asst. Surgeon, Dalgairns.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. G. Smith, 31 Regt.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—Aug st 2, Ship Futtay Salam, Nacqudah Noor Mahomed, from Mocha, 20th July.
5. Arab Ship Hamody, Nacqudah Balla Ally, from Mocha 19th July.

PASSENGERS.

Per Futtay Salam.—Mr. John Warter.
DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPS LOADING.

English—Royal George, for London.
Euphrates, for ditto.
H. C.—Bridgwater, for China.
Charles Forbes, ditto.
Gleneig, for Bengal.
Asia, for ditto.
Eliza, for ditto.
Asia Feliz for ditto.
Futtay Sallam for ditto.
Kusrovie, for Bussorah.

Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

July 13. Brig Bridget James Leslie, Commander, from Liverpool 13th March.
— Ship Fazel Kurim, D. Ketchener, Commander, from Rangoon 24th June.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

19. Ship Timandra, G. Wray, Commander, for London.

Madras.

ARRIVALS.

July 15th, H. M. Sloop Sophie, Captain G. T. Ryves, from Penang.—18th, H. M. Jupiter, Captain G. J. Westphall.—20th, Ship General Palmer, Captain F. Truscott, from London, and Portsmouth 28th March.—Do Ship Kains, Captain H. M. Cunningham, from London 28th February.—Do. Ship William Miles, Captain Samuel Beadle, from London, 10th April, and Isle of France 26th June.

DEPARTURES.

July 13th, Brig Anna Laura, Capt. Charles Tucket, for Calcutta—15th, Ship Brueat, Capt. J. Mackey, for Calcutta—16, Schooner L'Adele, Capt. E. Reviere, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.—20th, H. C. Ship Kellie Castle, Capt. E. L. Adams, for China. —Do. Ship Norfolk, Capt. Alexander Greing, for Calcutta.—Do. H M. Shooner Tender Cochin, Capt. E. Tincombe, for Penang—Do. Bark David Malcolm, Capt. W. M. Hawnell, for Singapore and Batavia.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS,

H. M. Ship Jupiter, Capt. G. J. Westphall.
H. M. Sloop Sophia, Captain G. T. Ryves.
H. C. Ship Atlas, Captain Charles O. Mayne.
H. C. Cutter Powerful, Capt. Robert McNicoll.
Ship Britannia, Captain W Lake.
Ship Ananta Husta Captain M. X. Cooth.
Ship Pyramus, Captain John Brodie.
Ship Maitland, Captain W. Kinsey.
Ship Felicitas, Captain P. Campbell.
Ship Scotia, Captain Agnew.
Ship General Palmer, Captain F. Truscott
Ship Kains, Captain H M. Cunningham.
Ship William Miles, Captain Samuel Beadle.

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th of July, at prospect Lodge the Lady of Major Archibald Robertson, of a Son.

On Monday Morning last, the Wife of Mr. Sub Conductor Jashua Yearbraugh, of the Commisariat Department, of a Son.

At Nagpoor on the 22d of July, the Lady of Lieut. George Frankland of the Survey Department, of a Daughter.

On the 27th July, the Lady of Lieut. W. H. Waterfield, 1st Bat. 7th Regt. B. N. I. of a daughter.

On Friday the 1st. Instant, the Lady of David Shaw Esq. M. D. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 30th July, Miss Jessy Elder, aged 3 years.

On the 2d July, at Sattarah, Lieut. Birds of the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment B. N. I.

On the 31 instant, Arathoon the infant son of Mr. Marcus Joseph aged 8 days.

It is with sincere regret that we have to record the death of Mrs. Goodfellow, Wife of Major Goodfellow the 4th instant.

On the 28th July, Brevet Major C. G. Butter, of the Invalid Battalion.

We discharge a mournful duty in announcing the lamented death, on Tuesday last the 29th of July, of EMMA the wife of WILLIAM NEWNHAM, ESQre. THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

In the enjoyment, but a few days since, of health and of every degree of comfort,—in the prospect of happiness during their residence, in India in a situation of honorable respectability, and of a long continuance of it in their Native Country; these hopes of earthly felicity have, in a moment, been wrested from him who alone commands our commiseration on this occasion, and whose domestic comfort and happiness arose out of the unpretending, though endearing, virtues of her whose loss we deplore. A candour and frankness of deportment, a suavity of address, and a vivacity of disposition, were so blended with the kindly affections of the heart, that those who were admitted to her acquaintance, at once felt and acknowledged the benign and animating influence of her society; that this estimate of her claims to our regret is not a partial tribute to her amiable worth, was amply testified by that decisive proof of respect and esteem for her character which was afforded by a respectable and numerous train of sorrowing friends and acquaintances, who assisted at the solemn and affecting ceremony of her interment in St. THOMAS'S CHURCH—Her body is deposited in the dust; but he soul we trust through the mercies of her Redeemer is ascended unto God who gave it.

She died in her 24th year.

Calcutta.

MARRIAGES.

At Dacca, on the 1st July, at the house of George Alexander, Esq. by the Reverend Mr. Benjamin, Greek Chaplain, Emanuel Panioty, Esq. of Calcutta, to Miss Erin Jordan.

On the 9th July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend J. Parson, F. B. Smith, Esq. to Mrs. C. Stuart, youngest daughter of the late John Addison, Esq Senior Merchant on this Establishment.

BIRTHS.

At Chowringhee, on the 5th July, the lady of John McKenzie, Esq. of a son.

On the 9th July, the lady of Captain Thomas Newton, of a son.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, the 10th July, Barney Farrell, a Pensioner of the Honorable Company's Military Establishment; deservedly regretted and lamented by an unfortunate and destitute wife, and a numerous circle of friends and relatives.

On the 13th July, Mrs. Charlotte Christie aged 38 years.

Madras.

MARRIAGES.

At Pondicherry, on the 10th instant, Captain Arthur Watkins, of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, to Mrs. M. E. G. Fitzgerald.

On the 12th instant, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. T. Lawis, M. A., J. Cox, Esq. to Catherine Grace, eldest Daughter of Major Waugh.

On the 18th instant, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. the Archdeacon, George Sendys, Esq. of the 6th Light Cavalry, to Miss Short.

BIRTHS.

At Fort St. George, on the 13th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Sutherland, 41st Regiment, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On Saturday, the 19th July, 1823, of the Spanmodic Cholera, Miss Eugenie Leroux, Aged 23 years.

Europe.

DEATHS

Feb. 16. At Shaldon Cottage, near Deal. Capt. E. Kittoe RN.
20. At Chelsea, Lady Lydia Turnour, daughter of the late Earl, and of Ann, Countess of Winterton, and grand-daughter to Thomas Lord Archer.
21, At Herbury, near Gloucester, in her 47th year, Catherine, lady of Robert Canning, Esq. of Hinlip, Worcester; and grand-daughter and co-heiress of the late Sir Walter Abingdon Compton, Bart.
22. At Holbeach, Lincolnshire, Jacob Sturton, Esq. aged 75.
2g. Miss Lucy Burch, only sister of J. R. Burch, Esq. of Brandon, Suffolk, late MP. for Thetford.
—In Fludyer-street, Westminster, Mrs. Sheldon, relict of Ralph Sheldon, Esq. MP.
24. In George-street, Portman-square, lady Laforey, relict of Vice-Admiral Sir John Laforey, Bart.
27. In consequence of a fit of apoplexy with which he was seized while walking in his garden, the preceding Sunday, the Rev. Charles Talbot' Dean of Salisbury youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot.
— At Frome House, in Dorsetshire, Nicholas Gould, Esq. of one of the oldest families of that county, and brother of the late Countess of Stafford.
March 1. Aged 25, Sophia, wife of W. S. G. Davies, surgeon, RN.
In his 64th year, Charles Drummond, Esq. Banker,
2 Charing-Cross, after undergoing an operation for the stone three days previously.
— At her residence, Stoke Cottage, near Guildford, aged 84, Lady Burnaby, relict of Admiral Sir W. Burnaby, Bart. of Broughton Hall, Oxfordshire.
3. At her house, in Stratton-street, Mrs. Craufurd, relict of Major-General Cuthin Craufurd.
— At Roll Park, after a few days' illness, and after having just completed his 21st year, Wm. Harvey, Esq. only surviving son of Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, MP. for Essex.
4. At Bath, Isabella, relict of Admiral Arthur Philip.
5. In Burton Crescent, aged 29, Maria Hannah Isabella, wife of John Betham, Esq. late Police Magistrate and Coroner of Madras.
6. At his house, in Grafton-street, Jasper Vaux, Esq. in his 56th year.
8. In Lower Brook-street, Sir William Duff Gordon, Bart many years Representative in Parliament for the city of Worcester.
—In Somerset-street, Portman-square, in her 71st year, Mary, Countess Dowager of Roseberry.
— At Cheltenham, Essex, Mrs. Scott, of Chigwell, Essex, relict of W. Scott, Esq. of Austin Friars, in her 64th year.
— In Blandford-place, Regent's Park, John Armitage Brown, Esq.
9. At Gwynne House, Woodford-bridge, Essex, Henry Burmester, Esq. in his 78th year.
10. At his house, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, after a short illness, the Rev. W. Bingley, AM. FLS. author of Animal Biography, Useful Knowledge, and various other works of instruction.
—At Reading, in his 80th year, Richard Maul, Esq.
—At Borough Bridge-hall, Yorkshire, aged 31, Marmaduke Lawson, Esq late MP, for Borough Bridge.
11. At Brighton, Mrs. Gale, relict of Lieut.-General Henry Richmond Gale, of Bardsea Hall; Lancashire.
12. At his house, in Dean street, May Fair, after a few days' illness, Lieut.-Gen. H. M. Gordon.
—In Sloane-street, in his 67th year, Baron Best, one of his Majesty's Hanoverian Counsellors, KCH. and FRS.
13. At [illegible]'s, near Brentwood, in his 89th years, the Right Hon. John Jervis, Earl St. Vincent, GCB. His Lordship was made Post Captain, April 10, 1786; Rear Admiral of the Blue, December 3. 1790; Vice Admiral, April 12. 1794; Admiral, February 14. 1799; and Admiral of the Fleet, July

19. 1821. He was also appointed General of the Royal Marines, May 7, 1814.

—Mrs. Cooper, relict of the late Rev. Samuel Lovick Cooper, of Great Yormouth, Norfolk.

—At West Drayton. Mrs. De Burgh, relict of the late Fysh De Burgh, Esq.

16. At Aldborough, in the County of Norfolk, Geo. Rising, Esq.

18. At his house in Berkeley-squire, Geo, N. Vincent, Esq.

—In Derby-street, Westminster, Henry Gunnell, Esq. 53 years one of the Clerks of the House of Commons.

—At Asford-lodge, Halstead, in his 24th year. Angelo, youngest son of Firmin De Tastet, Esq.

IN SCOTLAND.

At Frier's, Hall, Roxburgshire, the Rt. Hon. Lord Ashburton, after only two hours' illness.

At Forres, Miss Dunbar.

IN IRELAND.

At Beland, in the County of Kildare, the Rt. Hon. John Straford, Earl of Aldbrough.

In Kildare-street, Doublin, Sir Thomas Bond, Bart. in his 46th year.

ABROAD.

At Nice, where he had gone for the recovery his health. the Hon. Edward Spencer Cowper, brother of Earl Cowper.

At Rome, in his 52d year Edward Berkeley Portman, Esq. of Bryanstone.

At Tours, in consequence of a fall from his horse, S. Atterson, Esq. late of Portland-place

At Abbeville, on his way to Paris, aged 20, Lord Caulfield, only son of the Earl Charlemont. By this event the Hon. Henry Caulfield, brother to the Earl, and one of the Representavies for the County of Armagh, becomes presumptive heir to the tittle and estates.

At Ghent, Sir Thomas Constable, Bart, of Tixall, Staffords-hire, and Burton Constable, Yorkshire.

At Paris, Robt. Heathcote, Esq brother of Sir Gilbert Heathecote, Bart, in whom literature and the arts have lost a worthy patron.

At Malta, Stephen Gaisford, Esq. of the Ordnance Medical Department.

At Rome, Charlotte, the lady of Joseph Jellicoe, Esq. of London. Merchant, and second daughter of Egerton Leigh, Esq. of High Leigh and Twemlow, in the County of Cheshire.

At Versailles. Lady Smyth, relict of the late Sir Robert, and mother of Sir George Smyth, Bart. of Berechurch Hall, Essex.

At St. Omer, aged 58, John Hudson, Esq. Post Captain of the Royal Navy.

At Havre, Capt. A. Milner, of the Royal Navy.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT. SECURITIES.

Remittable, Premium.....	33	0 a 33	8
Non Remitable, ditto.....	13	0 a 13	8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	3 0	per Cent.
Ditto on Govt. Bills of Exchange..	2 8	——
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date,	4 0	——
Ditto. 2 Months Certain.....	3 8	——

BANK SHARES—Prem. 68 a 70 per Cent—Nom.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy.	Calcutta.	Sell.
s. d. s.		s. d. s. d.
1 11½ a 2¼	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa Rs.....	11½ a 2.
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.....	92
	Madras ditto, 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

Calcutta Subscription for the Irish. We have much pleasure in publishing the following Extract of a Letter dated London the 7th of March, from an old and highly respected Merchant of Calcutta, J. W. Fulton, Esq.

"I have not much time to write now, but it may be satisfactory to those who have so benevolently stepped forward for the relief of Irish Distress, to be assured that their bounty has arrived most opportunely, and will be productive of as much good as the warmest hearted among them could have anticipated—I had yeaerday a call from two Members of the Committee costesire information, which they had understood I was possessed of. I handed them the Gazettes you had forwarded to me, and read them that part of your Letter which related to the subscription: to day I had another call, and also a Letter requesting an extract from your Letter with a polite offer to add my name to the Committee; which, as it will enable me to give you occasional information of proceeding, I acceded to. The fact is, as you suppose, much distress still exists and numerous instances thereof have come to the knowledge of the Committee, since the final application of the English Subscription, which they labor under the mortification of being unable to relieve. They purpose I am told publishing something tomorrow on the subject, and the paper I shall send you —When once I am initiated as a Committee man, I shall have it in my power to be more particular than at present."

Govt. Gaz. Calcutta. July 10.

Battle between a Man and a Tyger.—By a letter dated the 19th of May last, we learn that at Saugor island, two gentlemen belonging to the army, being mounted on elephants, went to a forest to hunt Tygers; one of them having found a Tyger, fired his musket at him. The Tyger having received its ball, feigned himself to be dead,—the elephant driver observed to the Gentleman that the tyger was dead, but he not trusting it, fired at the tyger again, upon which he jumped and laid hold of the litter, and began to stretch his fore-leg towards the driver who thereupon fell from the elephant and fled. The muskets and balls, which were on the litter were also dropped, except the musket which the Gentleman held in his hand, with which he began to fight the tyger, and beginning at 3 P. M. their combat ended in the evening when the tyger fell dead, having received thirteen balls, and the gentleman had the victory.—*Sumachar Chundrica.*

Bengal Hurkaru, July 10.

Letter from Meerut.—A letter dated Meerut 29th ultimo, says.—"We have had sad weather for some time past, the thermometer ranging about 90° behind the tatties. There was a shower or two at the change of the Moon, but all appearance of rain is again gone. I fear we shall suffer severely if we are much longer without it. The Natives are going off in great numbers at Delhi and round this, indeed I believe all over the country. The small pox is carrying off the children in very great numbers."

We have heard that the small pox has of late been very prevalent in the city of Lucknow. The inhabitants, European as well as Native, have not the means, we believe, of being quickly supplied with vaccine lymph. It were extremely desirable if measures could be adopted as soon as possible for putting the inhabitants of that populous city in possession of the only preventive known, against one of the cruelest scourges of humanity, the bane of infancy, and the terror of maturity.—*India Gazette.*—

Increase of the Bengal Army.—We very warmly congratulate our Military friends, on the long expected and anxiously looked for increase, which the Army received last Council day, of four Regiments of Native Infantry. The hope so long deferred, has at last been realized to a considerable extent, and many of our venerable Regimental Subalterns, will at length have the prefix of *Brevet*, struck off from their Army Rank of Captain. From every thing which we have learned on this subject, there never has been an augmentation made to this Army, which was more required. A few Officers who are approximating to a service of half a century, will get Regiments: others who have served about five and-twenty years, will become Field Officers; and to the old Subalterns. who began to think they were doomed to pass their lives in that Rank, a brighter prospect has at last opened. But it is not the Officers alone, who will benefit by the augmentation; the harrassed Native Soldiers will have their proportion of promotion; and what will be almost as acceptable, they will experience a relief from a part of the fatiguing duties, which they have from the paucity of their numbers at many stations, so long experienced. This measure has all the advantages which necessity, and we may add, justice can give it;—for with the increaing prosperity of the Honorable Company's Government and territory, the number of public Officers was of necessity increased, whilst for the Regimental Military there was but an increase of duty, and a gloomy prospect. A certain restlessness was felt, which was only less obvious, because a sense of proper military feeling kept it within due bounds. A Government which knows how to appreciate and reward such conduct, has at the same time, that it meets the wants of the service, relieved its Officers in some degree from the slowness of promotion, which bore so heavily upon them. Four Battalions of Levies, we believe, are to be formed into two Regiments of the Line, and two more Regiments to be levied.

Steam Vessel.—At exactly nine minutes past four on Saturday afternoon, the first Steam Vessel, which ever floated on the waters of the East, left the Stocks at Kyd's Yard, Kidderpore. She went off in slow majestic time, without the smallest confusion, or accident. The company was by no means numerous, and little creditable to the male population of Calcutta,—consisted chiefly of ladies, who appeared highly delighted with the scene. The Vessel sits well on the water, and is a great ornament to the River. She has our most sincere and earnest wishes for her success; and we hail her as the harbinger of future Vessels of her kind, who will waft us to our native shores with speed and pleasure. She was named the *Diana*.

We hope to be able to lay before our readers shortly a full account, both of the Vessel herself, and the launch.—*John Bull.*

[*Bengal Hurkaru,—July* 15.

Madras.

Governor General.—We have already announced the arrival of *His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord* Amherst. His Lordship and family landed under all the customary state ceremonies about noon on Friday. and proceeded immediately to the Ameer Baug, which has been elegantly fitted up for the occasion.

On Saturday, His Lordship and family dined with the Honorable the Governnr and Lady Munro at the Government House; and on Thursday next, a splendid public entertainment will be given to His Excellency at the Banqueting Room. His Lordship held a Lovee at the Government House yesterday forenoon, at 10 o'Clock. It was almost universally attended, and the presentations were so numerous that it did not conclude before noon. His Lordship looked remarkably well, and went throught the fatiguing duties of the Levee with great ease and affability.

The Right Honorable Lady Amherst will hold a Drawing Room on Thursday Evening.

The stay of the Governor General wil lnot be protracted beyond Saturday, 26th July we believe. An express was forwarded on Friday to the Supreme Government announcing the arrival of His Excellency at this Presidency.

King's Coronation.—The anniversary of this auspicious event was celebrated on Saturday by the observances of the usual ceremonies.

COURIER OFFICE.

5 o'Clock, A. M.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ships *General Palmer*, Captain Truscott, from London 28th March, *William Miles*, Captain Samuel Beadle, from London 10th April and Isle of France 26th June, and *Kains*, Capt. Cunningham, from London 27th February, and Madeira 5th April.

PASSENGERS:

Per General Palmer.—N. A. Wood, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Mr. G. C. O. Roud, Cadet, Mr. W. G. Cibb, Miss C. White, Miss H. White, and Miss S. A. Smith.

Per William Miles.—Docter W. M'Kenzie, Madras, Establishment, Lieut. J. J. Underwood, M. E. Mr. J. Tembrill. Writer, Mr E. Franklyn, E R. Messrs. S. F. M'Kenzie, and Walter Sharp, Cadets,—Mrs. M'Kenzie Mrs. Strachan, Misses M. Allen, H. Weatherspoon, M. Rose, F. Dalrymple, C. Smith, G. Molesworth, M. Murray, and L. Browne,—Masters J. W. Stepqdn, W. B. Gould, and J. G. C. Gray.—Mr. J. H. Wakefield, B. E. E. W. Hutchinson, proceeding to Bengal, Mr. T. Siddons Mr. H. M. Norris, M. Loch, and C. Loch.

Per Kains.—Mr. Powell, Assistant Surgeon, aad Mr. Richards, Cadet.

Appendix to the Madras Courier July 22.

English News.

No. I.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Sir.

13, Montague-square, Feb. 27, 1823.

An article in the last *Quarterly-review*, got up after six months' consultation, requires from me. in the opinion of my friends, some notice. I yield somewhat reluctantly to their suggestions—first, because I think silence would, perhaps, be most decorous, pending the characteristic judicial proceeding adopted by Sir Hudson Lowe—and next, because the whole St. Helena association are really beneath contempt. As to Sir Hudson Lowe, I shall let the question between him and his country (I grieve to say he is an Irishman) rest upon this simple statement. He had two courses open to him in a Court of Law one by a civil action against me for defamation, by which the *truth would be told*; the other by a criminal proceeding, which excludes all proof of the truth. *He has chosen the latter.* The public will perceive why! What must that man be who is afraid of the truth? What must that man be who skulks even from a Grand Jury and resorts to a criminal information, and even resorts to this last refuge *within two days of the end of the Term*, so that I cannot answer him for two months—Let the public judge.

With respect to the Author of the article itself, I cannot, of course, designate him with any certainty. It has however, been hinted to me who he is. I have been told he was in his youth a libeller; in his maturity, a p—; and at both periods a coward. The progress of time has worked no change in him; he is still a slave with the tyrants's craft, and tyrant with the slaves's servility; insolent to his inferiors, hypocritical to his equals, and lawning to thoss above him; ready to undertake any dirty job for reward; to inflict any wound which involves not personal responsiblity, and to recommend himself to his superiors by any act of subserviency or baseness—I shall leave this reptile to grovel in his natural obscurity, and shall proceed to unravel the web of falsehood he has woven. The first insertion in *the Review* is, "that I was dismissed from the army, and must have procured my admission into the navy by a discreet silence as to my having ever be longed to the sister service." Now, in the first place, every one knows that the sentence of a Court Martial must be read at the head of every regiment in the service, and, of course, can never be kept a secret. In the next place, the writer of the article well knows that the whole transaction was made known by me to the Transport Board, and that, before I received my appointment in the navy, application was made to the Army Medical Board as to my character; the result of which was my immediate employment. How I acquitted myself as surgeon in the naval service, the letter of the gallant Captain Maitland, inserted in my Book, will prove; how I merited the rank to which I was raised in that service will also appear by the following extract from a dispatch of Admiral Sir John Talbot's, K. C. B., Gazetted the 8th of May 1812, relative to one of the severest actions in the last war—"The number of the wounded, and severity of the wounds, have caused to Mr. Baird, the surgeon, and to Mr. O'Muara, the only assistant surgeon on board, very great fatigue. Mr. O'Meara passed for surgeon these last three years, and merited every promotion."—Why, however, was I dismissed from the army? Simply because I was the bearer of a message from my friend, Captain Crookshank, to a superior Officer, who had insulted him, and then refused an apology.—The following were the official charges upon which I was tried;—

Messina, 14th June, 1808.

"Assistant Surgeon O'Meara, of the 62d regiment, put under arrest by order of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, on the following charges, viz.:—

"1. For being the bearer of a challenge from a junior to a senior officer on the evening of the 27th day of May last.

"2. For persevering to repeat that challenge on the 28th and subsequent days, although warned by the aforesaid senior officer and his friend, that he considered himself in the circustance complained of by the challenger, Captain Crookshank, as acting in his official duty, which conduct on the part of the Assistant Surgeon O'Meara, is contrary to the Articles of War, and prejudical to good order and military discipline.

(A true Copy)

(Signed) "DONALD MACKAY,

"Deputy Judge Advocate."

Now, I put it fairly to any liberal man, whether there is any thing dishonorable in a dismissal under such a charge? By the laws of the service, if any man, although insulted, sends a challenge to any officer, he and his second must be cashiered, if brought to trial; by the social laws of his corps, if he puts up with insult, he is despised and disgraced. Rank, station, and the advantages of both, were on one side, honour on the other. My friend chose honour, and I stood by him—such was my offence. There are cases where the offence dignifies the punishment. I have not the least objection to appeal for my justification to the whole army; it is perfectly true I lost by it the uniform which I prized, and I hope, never dishonoured; whenever it may be found, no one will trace upon it the mark of a horsewhip. It may be permitted for me also to state, that *after* my having been cashired, I dined frequently at the Mess of the Officers of the 62d Regiment at Messina. To the *Army* it is unnecessary to add another word.

The Reviewer next adverts, in terms of exultation, to my removal from the Navy; so do I. I glory in that removal—a removal produced by an Eastern exercise of prerogative—no inquiry instituted—no trial allowed—no witness called—my accusers flying before me—not daring to meet my charges, and actually branding on their own front the truth of my accusations, by strenuously withholding from me the opportunity of proving them.

The Reviewer next charges me with having for two c[illegible] against Sir [illegible] out of pers[illegible] on the auth[illegible] a very bad au[illegible] as I shall presently [illegible] very worst. Mr. Cro[illegible] hand at collection eviden[illegible] *Garret* opposite me, and someth[illegible] required than *his* personal assert[illegible] letter (he continues) or to the ca[illegible] missal from the naval service, Mr. O[illegible] never made (that we could learn) any allusion. Indeed! it is a great pity then that he did not consult the aforesaid Mr. J. W. Croker, as we might have learned from him the following answer, which I sent to the Admiralty, aud to the coucluding part of which, I particularly intreat the attention of the reader:—

"28, Chester-place, Bensington, Nov. 9, 1818.

"Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you have addressed me under the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. My surprise, I must confess, has been great at the measure which the Lords Commissioners have thought proper to adopt in removing my name from the List of Officers in his Majesty's service without affording me an opportunity to support my allegations, or offer such explanations of those points in my own conduct which the Lords Commissioners disapprove; but the injury of this measure becomes secondary to the impression made on my feelings by the language which the Lords Commissioners in the exercise of their functions have directed you to use, and from which my situation, my character in the service for ten years, and the approbation bestowed upon me by the First Lord of the Admiralty on the 24th of January, 1818, and on other occasions, should have protected me, until the crimes imputed to my charge had been established.

"I now request, Sir, that you will state to the Lords Commissioners that I am ready to *establish all the allegation by affidavits and otherwise to shew that I did communicate them whilst the occurrences were recent, and to explain in the most satisfactory manner why I did not then make them the ground of a formal charge*, and why in my letter of the 28th of October, I thonght it my duty to introduce them for their Lordships' consideration.

"I have the honour, &c.

"BARRY E. O'MEARA.

"To John Wilson Croker, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty."

Now this letter was in Mr. Croker's Office, and no one could be better aequinted with its contents than the Reviewer, as appears by the documents to which he had access. What brazen, what practised impudence then must it not have required to have asserted, that I silently acquiesced in the cause of my dismissal? That I never even made "any allusion" to it—when in this document I actually reiterated the charges, demanded an opportunity of proving them, offered to substantiate them by affidavits and otherwise, and reminded Mr. Croker that I had divulged the occurrences month after month, when they were yet recent—Aye, divulged most of them to this very man himself; this very Mr. John Croker, who read them, who copied them, who circulated them amongst the Cabinet Ministers, who sent messages upon messages to me upon them; who received from me, even the fore doomed Napeoleon's own indignant remarks upon Lord Bathurst's misrepresentation, in corroboration of the statements which I myself had made. Fortunately, indeed, I may say providentlally for myself, I have preserved documents saved even from the robberies at St. Helena, which will most amply verify my assertion; even the renowned Mr. John Wilson Croker will not have the bardihood to disavow the documents which I shall produce, written by his own amanuensis, penned frequently from his own dictation. Those letters,

[redacted] ut their conduct of ble.—They honourable under Mr. (as indeed they g an important situa- cellor of the Exchequer. son, from the late Chancellor er downwards, will at once re me of Mr. Finlaison. The Gen- my appointed organ of communication with the Admiralty, and through him I regularly trasmitted a detailed account of the flagitious treatment which Napoleon was receiving at the hands of the Governor at St. Helena —It will be seen also on a perusal of them, that the Admiralty were so perfectly aware of Sir Hudson Lowe's hatred to me, in consequence of these communications, that an expectation frequently arose that I was actually on my return home. With Mr. Croker's own knowledge of these facts, what will the public think of his putting his hand to my official dismission, intimating that for two years I had concealed Sir Hudson Lowe's conduct from the Admiralty! I shall avoid no part of this question—I shall explain the whole clearly and fully, for if ever I degraded mysely it must have been by corresponding with some of the degraded inmates of Plantation House. The reader will bear in mind, that the date of every alleged letter of mine was prior to the carrying into execution the mean and horible restrtctions of the 9th October, 1815.

On each of the letters thus dictated by Lord Melville, or his Secretary, Mr. Croker, and of course sanctioned by the Admiralty, I will remark in their regular order. The reader need scarcely be apprised, that when Mr. John Wilson Croker acts, he is directed by higher powers. The name of my *Lord Melville* figures respectably in the very first letter which was written in answer to one from me, describing Napoleon's reception on board the Bellerophon. The original may be seen at Mr. Holmes's office in Lyon's Inn, The first is dated Admiralty Office, July 26 :—

EXTRACT.

" MY DEAR BARRY—Thanks for your kind letter, which was so extremely interesting that I shewed it to Lord Melville, who made some corrections in it, and then *expressly permitted*, and was well pleased that I should insert it in *The Sun* of to-morrow. This will do you no harm. *You will on no account mention a hint of this to a soul*, except your Captain, if you find that necessary for your justification in having written. I cannot tell you now my reasons for printing it. When we meet you will find them good, as they are partly political. It is the highest authority that did it.

" Yours truly,
" JOHN FINLAISON."

(*To be continued in the Appendix.*)

THE ARMY.

MEMORANDUM.

The Secretary at War hereby makes it known that he has directed Messrs. Greenwood. Cox, and Hammersley, to pay into the Bank of England, to the account of the Paymaster-General of the Army, the sum of forty-five pounds, which has been remitted to those Gentlemen in a letter, signed " An Officer, long on the Staff of the Army," in order that the same might be placed to the credit of the public.

The 65th Regiment of Foot, which commenced its march on the 3d inst. from Chatham, will arrive at Weedon to-morrow.

The detachment of the 66th Regiment of Infantry, which marched from Hull, on the 6th instant, will arrive at Liverpool on Monday next.

The depots of the 30th and 41st Regiments of Foot, have been ordered from Albany Barracks to Portsmouth, for the purpose of reinforcing the Provisional Battalion at the latter station.

The Morning Herald, March 10.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 17.

REPEAL OF ASSESSED TAXES.

Mr. MABERLY, in a speech of great length, introduced a plan of finance as as substitute for the Sinking Fund, the principal feature of which was the purchase of stock by the sale of the Land Tax. as developed and discussed on several recent occasions. This plan included the remission of the whole of the Window and House Taxes, the duties on servants, horses, carriages, &c. amounting altogether to 3,200,000*l.* The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving a series of Resolutions.

Mr. HERRIES briefiy opposed the motion, by denying that the distress was great or general, or that the country needed a further reduction of taxes.

The motion was negatived by 94 to 98.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT.

Mr. PETER MOORE moved for the repeal of the Insolvent Debtors' Acts, which he described as the foundation of a system of fraud, profligacy, and perjury. He thought no man could entertain a doubt of the evils of this system, when he was aware, that five farthings in the pound was the whole amount of dividend received from the estates of those who had taken the benefit of it.

Lord ALTHORP opposed the motion, believing the present law be founded on a salutary principle, although its details might be improved. He was surprised that the Hon. Mover should have repeated the statement of five farthings in the pound being the whole amount of dividend received under the present Acts, after the contradiction which that statement had formerly received.

Mr. HOBHOUSE took the same view of the question, and particularly adverted to the bad constitution of the Insolvent Court, the fees of which actually swallowed up the property that came into it. A constituent of his had received a bill from an agent of the Court, made out with great formality, and amounting to 42*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* for drawing up his schedule and payment of fees of court! The schedule alone absolotely cost the unfortunate man 14*l.* He hoped the Solicitor-General, when he amended the law, would reform this defect.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL was satisfied that the evils of the Act had been very much exaggerated. His principle was this—that where a debtor had conducted himself honestly, without incurring claims he had no prospect of satisfying, thot he ought not to be subjected to imprrisonment—all his future property should be liable, but his person ought to be free. (*Hear!*) Imprisonment in this country was a punishment for crime; and to allow imprisonment for debt was to make the creditor an interested party, judge in his own cause, deciding without inquiry, and punishing without appeal. (*Hear!*) He pledged himself, however, to consider of the best means of checking frauds, and to introduce an improved measure. The bill of costs complained of by the Hon. Member for Westminster did not affect the constitution of the Court. It was merely a bill (exorbitant or otherwise) between solicitor and client.

Mr. HOBHOUSE said, that it was the bill of an attorney of the Court, to whom the forms of the Court obliged persons to apply. The bill was made out upon the printed regulations; and it was so far a recognised bill, that the debtor might be arrested at any moment for its amount.

Mr. HUME was inclined to think it would be much better if there were no imprisonment at all for debt. There were a class of persons most unjustly treated—he meant the debtors to the Crown, who migh be imprisoned for life. Many had died in confinement. The law enabled the law-officers of the Crown to show unjust favour for political reasons. While they imprisoned for life a poor wretch owing 20*l.* such a man as Mr. Theodore Hook, who owed 10,000*l.* was allowed to remain at large. (*Hear!*)

The motion was withdrawn.

MUTINY BILL—FLOGGING—ARBITRARY POWER OF THE CROWN TO DISMISS OFFICERS OF THE ARMY—SPAIN AND THE BOURBONS.

On the motiom that the Mutiny Bill should be read a third time,

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT rose, to draw the attention of the House once more to the system of flogging in the army. He alluded to the recent dismissal of an Officer (Colonel Allen) from the service; and justified the proceeding in that particular instance. He had hoped long ago to have seen Government, of its own accord, putting a stop to the flogging system, as disgraceful to the country; and begged formally to give notice, that upon the next open day, he would bring forward a specefic motion upon the subject. The Hon. Baronet then referred to the conversation in an earlier part of the evening (when he was absent) between Sir J. Mackintosh and Mr. Canning, and declared, that he could not but view the course which Ministers seemed incliued to pursue on the Spanish question as mean and unworthy of the country. While a standing army was tolerated and paid for in time of peace, under pretence of preserving what was called the balance of power* and the independence of the nations of Europe,—was it not too much for the Government to be calling on the people to support such establishments, and yet to sacrifice that honour and those interests for which alone they could be supported? (*Hear, hear!*) It might seen hard to impel free hearts to farther exertion—to aggravate the difficulties under which the people were labouring; but there were circumstances under which present interests and advantages must give way; and wretched indeed was the condition of England if those whose counsels had contributed to her losses had brought her so low that she dared not say to the family of Bourbon—" You must not commit acts of unprovoked aggression against the peaceable and unoffending nations of Europe; you must not overturn thal balance of power upon which the general safety has been declared to depend." (*Cheers.*) For, if even there was truth in what had been said, of the balance of power affecting England, surely never could the argument have been so forcible as at the present time, when, by the conduct of our Goverment, the whole of Europe lay in the hands of a few aggrandized despots, who called themselves a Holy Alliance. He should hold himself most culpable if he did not declare that England was ready to make any sacrifice against the establishment of such system—if he did not uphold that she had had better make any sacrifice rather than the sacrifice of honour and character. Besides, independently of all considerations of honour, of principle, of sympathy with a gallant people, what was the mere *policy* of England? If France was permitted to overrun Spain, what became of Portugal? Why, even the Rt. Hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs thought that we should be bound to assist Portugal in case she were in danger. Could there be a doubt, if France got possession of Spain, that Portugal would be invaded? Why, there was no question pending as to whether this conntry must act; *the only choice was, whether she would act with honour and with advantage, or without either one or the other*

* In the Preamble of the Mutiny Bill, the reason for maintaining the army is said to be the expediency of preserving the balance of power in Europe.

---whether she should now strike with credit and certainty of success, having the brunt of the battle borne by a gallant nation, which had already proved itself capable and worthy, or whether she would wait, to her disgrace, witnessing the success of oppression, and take the chance of afterwards removing an evil which, in the beginning, she might easily have prevented. He did trust that England would not be so disgraced—if the thing was not done past recalling—as to be pledged to a dastardly, dangerous, contemptible, and impolitic neutrality. (*Cheers.*) Bnt if it were so—if Ministers were determined so far to forward the views of the Holy Alliance—why, he demanded, why had not Parliament been told so at the begining of the session? Why had the House been deluded into a forbearance, while Ministers had, for their conveniency, been obtaining its support? He could not admit, that the House would have been satisfied with half the present year's reductions, in the expectation of this contemptible neutrality. (*Cheers.*) At all events, the House would not have been content to remain silent in ignorance, bnt for the expectations held out by Ministers; and they had not dealt fairly by Parliament, if they had previously made up their minds to a line of conduct. The Hon. Baronet concluded, amid loud cheering, protesting against being suspected of any feeling short of the most unqualified contempt for that line of conduct which he understood Government had adopted.

Mr. PEEL deprecated discussion of this qnestion as imprudent at this moment. His Rt. Hon. Friend (Mr. Canning) had stated, that shortly after the Easter recess he should be prepared, if matters remained in their present position, to lay a full statement before the House. He could have wished that the Hon. Baronet had waited, before he made his charge, to hear what case the Government could make out. He confessed he differed entirely from the principles advocated by the Hon. Baronet.

Mr. HOBHOUSE said his Hon, Friend had only discharged his duty; and that, owing to the uncontradicted accounts of Sir W. A'Court's conduct at Madrid, a strong suspicion prevailed that Ministers had in fact supported the aggressions of France by trying to persuade Spain to dishonour itself by giving up a portion of its Constitution. To return to the Mutiny Bill: he hoped his gallant Friend (Colonel Davies) would persevere in his efforts. The arguments of the Noble Lord opposite (Palmerton) on Friday last, were not only wrong, but absolutely absurd. To talk of an ancient inherent prerogative of the Crown to dismiss officers from the army, when it was well known that anciently Kings of England had no such thing as an army—no standing army at least—and to quote to him in proof of the opposite two militia acts of Charles II.! He admitted that the right had been frequently claimed for the prerogative; but to represent that as being undisputed, was very far indeed from the fact. Let the House look to what passed on the celebrated affair of Lord Cobham's dismissal. The right was emphatically denied by all the greatest men in the House—Lord Stanhope among them. One of his Hon. Friends had been opposed in citing Montesquieu and Blackstone. He would offer an authority of more weight than either—that of a King of England, George I. Upon the debate on Lord Cobham's dismissal, Lord Stanhope informed the House that he had once had a conversation with George I. in which his Majesty disapproved of that exercise of the prerogative, donbted the existence of the right, and expressed his intention of employing Lord Stanhope to frame a bill to declare that no such right existed with the Crown.

Mr. W. COURTENAY positively asserted, that this prerogative had been enjoyed and exercised from the Revolution downwards. It was strange enough to qucte the authority of Geo. I! a foreigner, upon the doctrines of a Constitution with which he could not be over well acquainted. Even supposing, however, that the question was now to be agitated for the first time, such a power must be given to the Crown. Were there other means to prevent an army once on foot from becoming the greatest nuisance to the constitution and the liberties of the country? With regard to the other topic under discussion, he denied the Hon. Baronet's assumption that the country was willing to go to war.

Sir R. WILSON insisted, that the people or England would not be satisfied with peace, if France made war on Spain. They would see that it was not a war against Spain merely, but a war of tyrants, fanaties, and bigots, against the rights of free nations—they would observe who were the cruseders—who were the abettors of the crusade—they would see who were the advocates of neutrality, now that the strife was was against liberty; and probably they would find them to be the same parties who had preached war when it was raging against tyrants.

Mr. T. Wilson, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Denison, Sir J. Newport, and Mr. Williams expressed their opinion, that war should be avoided by this country; and Col. Davies having intimated his surprise at the sentiments of the member for London, because he had attended the late Spanish dinner, Mr. T. Wilson and the other gentlemen all begged to be understood that, by attending the dinner in question, they never meant to pledge themselves to the expediency of a war in behalf of Spanish liberty.

The Bill was read a third time and passed

VANBRUGH AND MARLBOROUGH.--Mr. D. Israeli, in his new series of *Curiosities of Literature* gives the following sarcastic account (written by, the Architect to Touson) of the prodigious wealth left by the parsimonious Hero:—"The Duke of Marlborough's treasure exceeds the most extravagant guess. The grand settlement, which it was suspected her Grace had broken to pieces, stands good, and hands an immense wealth to Lord Godolpin and his successors. A round million has been moving about in loans on the land-tax, &c. This the treasury knew before he died, and this was exclusive of his land, his 5,000*l.* a year upon the post-office, his mortgages on many a distressed estate, his South-sea stock his annuities, and which were not subscribed in, and besides what is in foreign banks?—and yet this man could neither pay his workmen their bills; nor his architect his salary;—He has given his widow (may a Scottish Ensign get her!) 10,000*l.* a year to *spoil Blenheim her own way*; 12,000*l.* a year to keep herself clean & go to law; 2,000*l.* a year to Lord Railton for present maintenance; and Lord Godolphin only 5,000*l.* a year joinure, if he outlives my lady;—this last is a wretched article. The rest of the heap, for these are but snippings, goes to Lord Godolphin and so on. She will have 40,000*l.* a year in present."—Mr. D. Israeli says that "Vanbrugh was born in the Bastile. The ancestor of Vanbrugh, who was of Cheshire, said to be of French extraction, though with a Dutch name, married Sir Dudley Carleton's daughter. We are told he had political connexions, and one of his political tours had probably occasioned his confinement in that state-dungeon, where his lady was delivered of her burthen of love."

In the sitting of the Cortes of the 6th instant, Senhor Moura, though out of the regular order, wished to submit to the Congress certain observations connected with the public safety. A general wish to hear him was expressed, and he proceeded as follows:—

"The intelligence lately received from England, viewed on one side, is very favourable, particularly when we consider the interest which that great nation manifests for the institutions and the fate of the Peninsula;—it is favourable to the extent, that there appears no longer any reason to doubt that the English Government must necessarily unite with the two Peninsular nations, in case it cannot prevent a rupture with France by means of most active negotiations. In another respect the news is unfavourable, because we are informed, that the corrupting gold of France begins to be scattered in handfuls in Portugal. The emissaries who arrive from France, and the correspondent which the French Ultras already have in Portugal, receive their bills of exchange, some payable here, others at Madrid. Information of indisputable authenticity confirms what I have stated. The Government has received notice of those machinations and is following the traces of some agents; but its efforts will be vain. It is necessary by other and indirect means to oppose a barrier to the influence of this dangerous corruption. No vigilance is sufficient to guard against the agents, and corruption itself must be attacked and nullified. Who is not convinced that the insurrection of Tras-os-Montes is a part of a planned system?—Who does not perceive that it has in part been defeated by the decided declaration of the public spirit of this heroic people, by the attachment to the constitutional system, and the enthusiasm manifested in its favour by the people of Oporto, by the Constitutional Chambers, and, finally, by all the military corps of Beira, Minho, and Alentejo, who have on every occasion shown themselves determined to maintain the cause of public liberty?—Who, then, can doubt that corrupting gold has been employed to instigate the defection of the three regiment. of Tras-os-Montes? However, though I think it impossible that brave men should yield to direct corruption, I know that it is easy for the agents of corruption to gain round. What prompt measure ought we then to adopt? I declare, Senhores, and I declere it after mature reflection, that it is necessary we should all arm ourselves, for it will then be impossible to corrupt us all. The deputies, and the citizens who crowded the galleries, all exclaimed smultaneously—'Agreed! agreed!'] Separate corps may be seduced and corrupted. It is therefore necessary to form one corps inaccessible, in consequence of its sentiments and its magnitude, to all corruption. [Loud cries from every side—'Agreed! agreed!'] There must be national guards! Senhores, let the national guards be from this moment decreed. [The cry of 'Agreed! agreed!' was again repeated with enthusiasm.] By this day week I wish to appear in this assembly dressed in the national uniform, which is that of the constitution. The aristocrats are arming against the public interest. They want to bring back arbitrary power and the Inquisition! Let us, as true patriots, raise our arms against that base faction; let us all arm to combat the enemies of the constitution, and let us all here swear to die in its defence."

Senhor Moura here stretched forth his hand to take this oath. All the Deputies, as if by inspiration, immediately rose, and enthusiastically repeated the same oath, amidst the acclamations of the citizens in the galleries, who,

with patriotic energy, loudly exclained—"*The Constitution or Death!—Death to our enemies!*"—The Deputies reiterated these cries, and the appearance of the Congress formed one of the most impressive political scenes ever witnessed, and which could only be produced by the overflowing of free hearts devoted to the holy cause of liberty.

Senhor Moura then said—"I have not yet concluded. It is time to speak, Senhores, not only to the Deputies of this Congress, but to the people in the galleries. It is time to profit of the noble patriotism and the ardent enthusiasm of which they give the most brilliant proofs. We ought to hold the Cortes in the *Terreiro do Paco*, in order that we might all hear our constituents. Our present circle is too confined for the action of so much enthusiasm. Let us, Senhores, all swear to die in the ranks against the enemies of our country. [Here the oath was repeated with increased enthusiasm.] I move, that the Military Committee do immediately withdraw, and prepare a plan for the formation of national guards; that the said plain be this day presented to the Cortes; that it be declared urgent; that it be immediately considered: and that on its being adopted, it be executed without any delay; that we shall all, Senhores, be incorporated in this corps inaccessible to corruption."

[Here repeated plaudits proved that Senhor Moura was now, as on former occasions, representing the true national feeling.]

The Times, March 25.

CLERICAL REPROOF.--At the Leicester Assizes the clergyman who preached the assize sermon being examined as a witness, spoke in so low a tone of voice as to be inaudible on the bench:—Mr. Justice Park. "Pray speak up, Sir. I am quite surprised that you don't speak up. This very day, at church, you speke in so low a tone of voice that I could not hear one word from you, near as I was to you (a laugh.) I am quite serious. The Clerk that does not speak up is good for nothing."

POLICE.

BOW STREET.

COCKLETOP v. COLMAN.—On Tuesday, *Mr. Christopher Colman* appeared to answer the complaint of Mr. Cockletop, in a matter of assault and battery.—Mr. Cockletop is the venerable host of the King's Head tavern at Fulham; and Christophero Colman is a sturdy square-built master chimney-sweeper, who, much to the annoyance of Cockletop, has fixed his sooty residence next door to the King's Head.—Now it appeared by the evidence of Cockletop, that Christophero Colman is not content with obtruding himself and his dirty doings under the very nose of the King's Head, as it were, but he must, moreover, be continually insulting Cockletop's customers, disparaging his beer, vilifying his gin, railing at his rum, and abusing his brandy. Nevertheless, Cockletop bore all this with a very laudable serenity: he knew that his beer and his brandy, his gin and his rum, could speak for themselves; he knew also that his customers were too stanch to cut him on Christophero's account; and, therefore, he contented himself with keeping Christophero at arm's length, and patronizing a rival sweep at 'tother end of the village. Things were in this state up to the beginning of last week, when a considerable quantity of soot having conglomerated in Cockletop's chimneys, he sent for the rival sweep above-mentioned to clear it out, and the cantankerous Christopher Colman took that opportunity of picking a direct and open quarrel with him; for under the flimsy pretence that the rival sweep had kicked up an unnecessary dust at his front door, he rushed into Cockletop's parlour, abused him before all his customers, and finally knocked or pushed him down—Mr. Cockletop himself thought he was *pushed* down, but he had a witness, he said, who was ready to come forward hereafter and swear he was *knocked* down. Be this as it might, however, down he was, as flat as a flounder, upon his own proper floor; and he now called upon the Magistrate for redress.—Mr. Christopher Colman, in reply, did not attempt to gainsay the premises; on the countrary, he contended that he was justrfied in what he had done, inasmuch as Mr. Cockletop's favourite sweep banged his bags against his front door by way of bravado.—The Magistrate observed, that Mr. Cockletop was not to be beaten for the misconduct of another person, and Mr. Christopher Colman must therefore find good and sufficient bail for his appearance at the Sessions.

[*The Examiner,—March* 31.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of East India Stock was held at the India House by adjournment from Wednesday last. The Court was most numerously and respectably attended. At twelve o'clock the Chairman took the Chair.

The Clerk then read a string of resolutions which had been moved at the last Meeting by Mr. Forbes, M.P., which set forth that there was not any pretence for the additional duty imposed on East-India sugar imported into this country, over the duty imposed on sugar imported from the West Indies; and that the Court of Directors should use their influence with Ministers to procure an equalization of of the duties; and in default of the Ministers' acquiescence, that the Directors should present petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for such equallization, and also praying to be heard by Counsel at the bars of the respective Houses in support of such petitions.

The Clerk then read an Amendment which had been moved at the last Meeting by Mr. Plumer, M. P., stating that it did not appear to the Court to be expedient to interfere with the preference given to the West India Colonies by means of a protecting duty being laid upon East India sugar.

The CHAIRMAN then informed the Court that, since the last Meeting he had received two Petitions, the one from the European and native marchants of Calcutta, praying that the restrictve duty might be taken off the East India' sugar; and the other from the Chamber of Commerce in Dublin, praying that the restrictive duties might be continued.

Mr. WEDING then rose. He said that this question had hitherto been discussed by the Honourable Gentlemen on both sides as if they were advocates of particular parties, and not as if they were all Members of a Joint Stock Company. He considered that that the present question ought to come before a much higher tribunal than that Court, and in such tribunal the interest of the British Colonies would receive far greater protection than they would receive in that Court. It appeared to him that in 1821 the East India Company had made known its sentiments on this most important question by a petition then presented to the Lords of the Treasury; the Company had stated in that petiton, that whatever went to injure the consumption of sugar, went also to injure the revenue of this country. That Court had come to the resolution of sending 9000 tons of shipping to Bengal; on its return, it was necessary that one half of the cargo it brought over should be dead weight; sugar was the best commodity that could be brought over as dead weight; but the quaintity so brought would according to the present law, pay an extra duty of thirty thousand pounds. This sum was one-half per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, and five per cent, upon its annual dividend; yet the West-India Merchants contended, that the Company should pay this sum. For what were they to pay it? why, for the use and protection of the West India Traders. He called upon the Court, in a commercial point of view, to consider the subject; he called upon them as individual Members of an Association which, under certain regulations, acted as the Sovereigns of India, to reflect upon it. Could they, as Sovereigns, expect allegiance from those to whom they afforded no protection? The original Resolutions had for their object the good of the natives of Iadia, from whom the Company received twenty millions annually, he might say by way of tribute. A great portion of this sum was spent in support of the Civil and Military Establishments of the Company, the residue flowed into and formed part of the great wealth of this country. He called upon the Proprietors not to abandon the sacred charge intrusted to them, but to perform a solemn duty; by so doing the country at large would approve their motives aad applaud their firmness. A sort of threat had been held out by a certain party, as to the renewal of the East India Company's Charter; he felt no hesitation in saying, that the privileges granted to the East India Company had been exercised to the great benefit of Great Britain, and when the time came for the question of the renewal of the Charter for those privileges to be agitated, it would be then time enough to argue that question. If the Court shrunk from its duty as the delegates of India, the Parliament and people of this nation would accuse it of weakness; if they performed their duty fearlessly as a public body ought to do, they would then receive the thanks of the Parliament and the nation.

Mr. MACAULEY said, that the present question showed the difference between the expense of free labour and slave labour; the former it was now proved was far cheaper than the latter. In support of the claims of the West India traders much had been said about the extensive advantages this country derived by its exportations to the West Indies; now, upon reference, it appeared that during the last year the whole amount of the exportations of beef, hams, tripe, grain, bottled porter, and all other commodities, was only 266,000*l*, a sum not so much as the amount of grain alone consumed in one brewhouse in London; and now the West India market was open to America the exportations there would be far less. The hon Member for Hindon (Mr. Plumer) had reproached this country for not putting an end

to the foreign Slave Trade; now he could confidently state, that the chief obstacles which this country had met with at foreign Courts and Governments upon that object, had been through the West Indians themselves: they had been acting from selfish and sordid motives, whilst they were talking loudly of acting from motives of justice aed humanity. They had delayed agreeing to the abolition of that traffic year after year, during all which time they were filling their Colonies with slaves, and when they had got a sufficient quantity for themselves, they then asked other countries to abolish it altogether. He repeated that the West Indian traders had acted from mean and sordid motives. Justice and humanity were mere masks to cover their hypocricy. If they had consented to its abolition in 1791, fifteen years of human misery would have been spared. He would ask was the purchase of a slave different on one side the Atlantic to what it was on the other side of it? But to this day the trade continued at the West India Island. The children, male and female, were born slaves there, and were sold as such. These arguments had been used against the entire abolition of slavery, when the question was discussed in the French Chambers of Peers and Deputies. In the West Indies slaves were considered, not as persons, but as chattels; not as men, but as things, and were liable to be seized upon for the debts of their masters, as if they were his household furniture. He held in his hand a West Indian paper, which complained of the continuance of the slave trade by foreign countries, yet that very same paper contained advertisements for the sale of upwards of one thousand slaves, their women and children: some of the children only four days old, others only a month old. This nation had done its duty on many occasions, and he trusted that the British Parliament would do their duty upon this subject. The low price of produce in every slave country had always preceded the abolition of slavery in such country: but it was to support this state of slavery that the West Indians now sought for a protecting duty. All that the West India Planters had to do was, to substitute the ox and the plough for human labour; to go and reside upon their estates instead of entrusting them to agents; to teach their slaves by moral instruction to perform their work, instead of enforcing its performance by the whip and the lash, and then both the Planters and the slaves would enjoy comfort and happiness, which they did not now enjoy, and the Planters would receive a profit where they were now sustaining a loss. The East India Company had also the reproach cast in their teeth for not abolishing slavery. He did not know to what extent it might be suffered in the East Indies, but he should be most happy if both East and West Indian slavery would agree to pair off together. He concluded by supporting the original Resolutions.

Mr. HUME wished to bring back the attention of the Proprietors to the main question, for which they were assembled. He could not but regret that the Slave Trade had been mentioned, because it led to those assertions and recriminations upon the subject, that if the Slave Trade was ten times worse than it really was, that Meeting had nothing to do with it. At the same time, there had been some sweeping charges made against that great Company, which he hoped they would not sleep on the post upon, but come forward and defend themselves against. During the whole time which he (Mr. Hume) spent in India, he never saw a slave there, nor at Bengal was there such a thing as a slave known; it was true there were children brought down from distant countries and sold by their parents, who, being unable to support them, those children were employed in domestic situations; but if they chose to claim their liberty, he knew of no law to prevent them. It was true, perhaps, that in distant parts of India, more ancient practices might be retained, and that perhaps was sound and wise policy, for much misery might have ensued had we followed the too zealous advice of those who were for effecting at once a complete change in the religious and civil Government of India. A too sudden change from slavery to freedom, would not confer a boon either on the slave or the master. But he would now consider the subject as to the sugar being produced by the labour of slave or freeman; whichever they pleased, then, he contended, that they ought to look upon this question as Legislators, appointed by Act of Parliament to govern India. They had nothing to do with the West Indian Colonies, and every Proprietor present who had West Indian interests, ought not to suffer such private interests for one moment to interfere with that paramount duty they owed to British India.—(Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Hume) was one of those who advocated the free trade to India, and he was exceedingly glad to see that it had not been attended by half the ill effects that were predicted. Changes were every day being made by the House of Commons in the state of affairs in different quarters; but that House always granted remunerations to persons whose interests might suffer by such alterations. The parties interested in this question were the community in England and communities in the Indies—not the petty agents of the East and West India merchants. He was not prepared to say that he would lay open the sugar trade to India—for that might affect materially the interest of, and be cruel to, the West Indian traders; but he did not see well how either party could refuse to agree to inquiry upon the subject; and it was with pain that, in reading an account of the proceedings at a West India Meeting, he found such was the case. He considered that Government were bound to grant an inquiry as to whether this or that interest would be affected by the restrictive duty asked for. He came there for the purpose of supporting the Court of Directors, because he considered they had acted most properly throughout this business.

Mr DIXON considered that much acrimony might have been spared on this subject by adopting the liberal notions entertained by the Hon. Member for Aberdeen. As an Englishman, he looked upon the question as one which materially affected his country, he knew, as the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Hume) had told them, that the West Indians had had a good day; he further knew that that good day was also a long day, and if he (Mr. Dixon) had not at the time saw that such good day could not last for ever, he would not now have had property enough to have enabled him to have spoken in that Court to-day. He would beg the Court to remember that the property embarked in the West Indian sugar trade was a peculiar property; when it could not be used in that particular trade it became useless; it could not be taken away and made use of in another trade. The Court would also recollect the heavy burden the slaves were to the West India planter. Directly they were born they become an expense to him: He had to keep them for years before they were able to earn him a penny; and when overtaken by age or sickness he had still to keep them, although they were no use to him, and this too whether his crop was great or small. He had proceeded to a great length, when there was a very general coughing, which induced him to observe, that by their coughing he supposed they were dissatisfied with him; he would therefore take the hint, but he could not conclude without observing, that the greatest curse that could befal the African slaves in the West Indies, would be their emancipation.

Mr. RANDAL JACKSON stood forward as a Proprietor of East India Stock. Without being connected with either one interest or the other, he looked upon the East and West Indies as the right and left arms of our country. They shared our perils in war and we have shared their success in peace. They had united with us for the best interests of the nation, and whatever they had cost us was spent in purchasing national strength and national greatness; and he for one should never repent paying whatever he might be called upon to pay for attributes so noble. Whoever should read the debates of this day, would say that this question could be settled in no other manner than by the interference of a Committee of the House of Commons.—The Hon. Mover of the Resolutions (Mr, Forbes) closed his address by asking justice for his party, by granting a fair and dispassionate inquiry. The Hon. Mover of the Amendment (Mr. Plumer), offered an Amendment which, if carried, would be a total extinction of every species of inquiry whatever. We were united to India constitutionally; but more so whenever the happiness of the natives of India were concerned. He should like to be shown the difference between our Asiatic subjects and the Hon. Mover of the Amendment.—Did we exact allegiance from them? Yes. Then they were our subjects, and we must promote their happiness. We must do that, by promoting the sale of the produce of their country. Where protection was with held allegiance ceased. GOD would not allow it to be exacted, and man would not be found to attempt to exact it, for protection was the consideration upon which allegiance was founded. And yet we were now asked to sit quietly by, and see a duty imposed upon Indian produce, which was tantamount to prohibition of the exportation of it to this country, and thus bring starvation upon our Indian fellow subjects.

Mr. PLUMER explained several allusions which had been made by the last speaker to what had fallen from him. One particular remark was, that he (Mr. Plumer) had said, that no Sugar Refiner would use East India sugar. If he was wrong in this, all that he could say was, that he had heard it asserted by Mr. Huskisson, in the presence of the First Lord of the Treasury.

Mr. STEVENS spoke at great length in support of the original Resolutions.

Mr. DIXON explained.

Mr. TRANT rose, but the cries of "Ques-

question!" and "Spoke, spoke!" became so general, that he sat down without obtaining a hearing.

Mr. FORBES then replied at some length.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and the CHAIRMAN put the question that the original Resolutions do forms part of the question, which was carried by a large majority.

Mr. PLUMER then handed in a written request, signed by twelve Proprietors, demanding to have the original Resolutions and the Amendment decided by ballot. This occasioned some little discussion; but at length the CHAIRMAN directed the ballot to take place on Tuesday, the 8th of April next.

The Court then adjourned until that day.

[*The Morning Herald, March* 22.

Whitehall, March 11, 1823.

His late Majesty King George the Third was graciously pleased, by royal sign manual, bearing date at Whitehall the 18th November 1809, to give and grant unto Sir Francis MacNaghten, of Upper Clogher, in the county of Antrim, and of Mahan, in the county of Armagh, Knight (now a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, Bengal), His Majesty's royal licence and authority, that he and his issue might take and use the surname of Workman before their surname of MacNaghten, and bear the arms of Workman quarterly with those of MacNaghten, Workman in the second quarter, out of grateful respect to his cousin, Caroline Workman, spinster (lately deceased); such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Heralds' Office, otherwise the said licence and permission to be void and of none effect:

And did further order and command, that His said concession and declaration should be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

East India-House, March 10, 1823.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do hereby give notice,

That the following Proprietors, qualified agreeably to law, have in conformity to the sixth section of the seventh chapter of the bye laws of the said Company, signified, in writing to the Secretary, their desire of becoming Candidates for the Direction at the ensuing enlection of six Directors, on Wednesday the 9th April next.

William Stanley Clarke, Esq.
John Hudleston, Esq.
Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq.
George Raikes, Esq.
George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq.
John Thornhill, Esq.

Joseph Dart, *Secretary.*

Death of Mr. Martyn.—We understand that Mr. Martyn formerly Police Magistrate of Calcutta lately died at an obscure Hotel at Paris, without a single servant to attend him. He has left the immense sum of £390,000, which he has bequeathed to two natural Sons; but they are not to come into possession of it till they are thirty years of age.—*John Bull.*

The following, in regard of Mr Hughes Ball and Mademoiselle Mercandotti, is from a Paris paper:—"M. *Hughey* Ball, commonly known in London the *golden Ball*, on account of his immense fortune, estimated at a million and a half sterling, has just married Mademoiselle Maria Mercandotti, a Spanish dancer from the Opera of Paris. It is said that she had refused a life-annuity of 5,000*l.* sterling."—*Journal des Debats.*

A young gentleman, who was plundered by the *Greeks* in Paris, last autumn, of at least 40,000*l.* was, the other evening, the loser, *in one hour*, of 5,000*l.* "I will send you a check tomorrow morning," said he, "but in the interim, you must allow me to put these dice in my pocket." The tone and manner intimidated his adversary. The unsuccessful gamester went immediately to the residence of a noble Lord. The dice were broken, and found not loaded; but, on a nicer inspection, they were discovered to be not square, that is, longer one way than the other, and so contrived as always to throw sixes.—"Don't pay," exclaimed the noble lord. "Don't pay," re-echoed another nobleman. This advice has been followed. But the consequences resulting are fatal to all other money transactions in this house. A country banker, and a young merchant of great eminence, also refuse to pay the sums they have lately lost at this Subscription-house. The recontre alluded to did not happen at one of those places called H.—lls.—*Morning Paper.*

A GRAVE MISTAKE.—Asker-Kan, the Persian Ambassador at Paris, being indisposed, gave orders to send for M. Bourdois, one of the first physicians in Paris. The messenger made a mistake, and went to M. de Marbois, Ex-Minister of the Treasury, and at that time President of the Court of Accounts. "His Excellency the Persian Ambassador (said he) is very ill, and wishes to see you." M. de Marbois could not conceive what business the Persian Ambassador could possibly have with him; but Asker-Kan was the Envoy of a great Prince, and there is nothing which vanity will not contrive to reconcile. He proceeded with great pomp to the Ambassador's residence; and there was nothing in his dress, physiognomy, or deportment, at all likely to undeceive the Persian, who, as soon as he saw him, thrust out his tongue, and, stretching forth his arm, motioned him to feel his pulse. These extraordinary gestures astonished M. de Marbois, but he thought they might be some oriental fashion! He took the hand which was offered, and pressed it cordially, when four attendants entered with solemnity, and presented to the Ex-Minister a vessel of a very unequivocal nature, for his better information on the state of the patient. At this spectacle, the grave M. de Marbois flew into a violent passion, and asked what was the meaning of this extraordinary behaviour? The mistake was explained: it was M. Bourdois who had been wanted, and the similarity in the sound of the two names had alone occasioned the errors. Poor M. de Marbois was the laughing-stock of Paris, and for a long time he could not show his face any where without exciting merriment.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND MADEMOISELLE B.—Napoleon, when at Erfurt with Alexander, had sent for the most distinguished performers of the French theatre. A celebrated actress, Mademoiselle B. attracted the attention of his guest, who had a momentary fancy to get acquainted with her. He asked his companion whether any inconvenience was likely to be the result. "None," answered the latter; "only," added he intentionally, "it is a certain and rapid mode of making yourself known to all Paris. After tomorrow, post-day, the most minute details will be dispatched, and in a short time not a statuary at Paris but will be qualified to give a model of your person from head to foot."—The danger of such a kind of publicity appeased the Monarch's rising passion: "for," observed Napoleon, he was very circumspect with regard to that point; and he recollected no doubt the old adage, when the mask falls, the hero disappears."—*Journal of Count Las Cases.*

TALLEYRAND.—"His countenance," added the Emperor, "is so immoveable, that nothing can ever be read in it. Lannes and Murat used jokingly to say of him, that if, while he was speaking to you, some one should come behind him and give him a kick, his countenance would betray no indication of the affront.—*Journal.*

ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN, RELATED BY JEFFERSON, THE LATE AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

A Call for a Division.

"Dr. Franklin and I (said Jefferson) were some time together in Paris, and we dined one day in a mixed company of distinguished French and American characters. The Abbé Raynal and Franklin had much conversation; amongst other things, the French philosopher observed, that in America all things degenerated, and he made many learned and profound observations to show this effect of the climate on the people, although so recently from an European stock. Franklin listened with his usual patience and attention, and, after the Abbé had finished, pleasantly remarked, that where a difference of opinion existed, it was the custom of deliberative assemblies to divide the house; he therefore proposed that the Europeans should go to one side of the room and the Americans to the other, that the question might be fairly taken. It was accordingly done. It so happened, that almost all the Americans present were stout men, full of life, health, and vigour, while the Europeans were small, meagre, and dwarfish. The Doctor with a smile, cast his eye along the lines, and Raynal candidly acknowledged the refutation of his theory.

MEIKLE SANDIE GORDON AND WEE SANDIE GORDON.

In the days of the Stuarts, the chief of the name of Gordon, a good soldier and a steady Catholic, resided chiefly abroad, leaving his Scottish lands to the care of two stewards of his own clan, distinguished among the peasantry by the names of Meikle Sandie Gordon and Wee Sandie Gordon. It happened that one Ramsay rented a small farm on the Gordon's estate; and though the land was stony, and rank with broom and thistles, it was his own birth-place, and that of his ancestors, so he wished the lease renewed. The two stewards had other views; they refused to renew the lease, and the old farmer was about to emigrate, when his Grace of Gordon came unexpectedly from abroad: he asked for, and obtained, an audience. He told his story, tradition says, in a way so characteristic and graphic, that the noble landlord was highly pleased: he renewed the lease with his own hand, and invited him to dinner. The good wine added to the farmer's joy; he told pleasant stories; said many dry and humorous things; and his Grace was so much entertained, that he took Ramsay—a stiff Presbyterian—through his house. From the Picture-gallery they went into the chapel, ornamented with silver images of the saints and apostles. The

old man looked on them with wonder, and said,—"Who may these gentlemen be, and what may your Grace do with them?" "These," said his Grace, "are the saints to whom we address our prayers, when we wish God to be merciful and kind; they are our patron saints and heavenly intercessors." "I'll tell ye what," said the old man, with the light of a wicked laugh in his eye, "fiend have me, if I would trust them: when I wanted my lease renewed, I went to Meikle Sandie Gordon and Wee Sandie Gordon, and all I got was cannie words, till I made bold, and spake to your Grace. Sae drop Saint Andrew, my lord, and address his betters." His Grace soon after became a Protestant; and tradition attributes his conversion to the story of Meikle Sandie Gordon and Wee Sandie Gordon;—a story that for a century and more has been popular in Scotland.

London Magazine.

THE HAUNTED COACH! OR, THE TERRORS OF VENTRILOQUISM!—Monsieur Alexander, whose performances have recently so much delighted this city, was, on Wednesday evening returning from Tewkesbury, where he had been dining with a friend well known in dramatic circles. The night was dark, and the occasion too inviting for this celebrated Ventriloquist to forego his *roguneries*! The hero of the box had not proceeded far, when he was assailed by a cry from behind the coach, as of a passenger breathless to over take it: he pulled up, and waited some minutes, but no one appearing, he drove on. His progress, however, was not of long duration; the same individual, *à la Wilson*, appeared to be toiling after the coach; and again calling vehemently to be taken up, *Coachee* stopped; but in vain—no one was near! Somewhat enraged, and imagining some *hoax*, *Coachee* was *fly* to the deception; when his cupidity and his credulity were at once assailed by a large *party* demanding "places to Cheltenham?" This was not to be resisted; our Knight of the Whip *might* have lent a deaf ear to his *former friend* the pedestrian, but a whole party, and his coach empty! He stopped of course, but again to be disappointed! Enraged beyond measure, he drove-off, when a voice from the inside of the coach demanded to be set down. *Coachee* did not regard this, as he *knew* he had *no* inside passengers. His brethren of the outside, however, had more sympathy than he of the *whip*, and demanded, *viva voce*, that he should alight: he did so, and, after groping for some time in the inside, he exclaimed there was no one there; except, as he believed, the *Devil* himself had taken possession of the coach. They proceeded; a voice more clamorous than ever now demanded to be set down: the reins grew slack in *Coachee's* hand—his whip was projected in the air, for he was now convinced that some evil spirit haunted the *voiture*. As a last resort of courage, he drew on to a house near at hand, demanded a light, and, with the wondering passengers, found all void. *Ne personne at!*—By an odd coincidence, it was the first time our modern *Phaeton* had driven this coach; and his conviction was so complete of an evil spirit being about it, that he swore, *à l' Anglaise*, he would never mount the box again. One of the outside passengers volunteered to go inside, and discover if possible this mysterious visitor; notwithstanding which, and after every precaution, *Coachee* drew up more than once for an *imaginary* fare. Monsieur Alexandre, who was himself an outside passenger, endeavoured to tranquillize the fears of the poor fellow. He said it might be Alexander himself; but the coachman, whose mind was now filled with the fear of supernatural agency, said, "I know *he* is at Cheltenham, and it is impossible for him to throw his voice from thence into the inside of my coach." On their arrival, M. Alexander had much difficulty to persuade the passengers or the coachman, that the deception had been practised by himself.—*Gloucester Journal, March 12.*

M. Collin de Plancy, who is ever and anon employed in publishing some saleable, amusing, interesting collection, compilation, abridgement, &c. &c. &c. has just given us a curious little volume in 18mo.—*Dictionnaire d' Aneedotes Suisses*, &c. &c.—*Voici quelques Anecdotes.*—"The Chevalier de Courten, having to pass one of the swollen Swiss rivers when it was agitated, hesitated, to enter the ferry-boat; but being at length persuaded to embark, he endeavoured to encourage himself by conversing with the boatman. 'My friend,' said he, 'have you not sometimes the misfortune to lose the persons you carry?—'Oh! never, Sir,' said the boatman; 'for a friend of mine was drawned last week, and we found him the very next day! - - - - A corporal of a Swiss regiment having been condemned to death for desertion, desired to inform his wife of the sad event. He accordingly sent for an *écrivain public*, and dictated to his amanuensis a letter, which he dated on the dy after his death. It was as follows:—'My dear Wife—after having wished you as good health as I enjoy at present, I wish to tell you that I was shot yesterday, between eleven and twelve o'clock. I died, thank Heaven, in fine style, and I had the pleasure to see all the regiment that pitied me. Remember me, and do not let the children forget me. Poor children! they have no father! Your affectionate husband.' - - - - A physician of Strasburgh, who observed that one of his Swiss friends was likely to lose his sight from the excessive use of strong liquors, advised him to abstain from all spirituous and vinous beverage. The Swiss, who could not endure the thought of 'living a sober life,' replied, *J' aime mieux perdre les fenétres que de laisser périr la maison.*' - - - - 'If I was a king,' said a Swiss peasant, tired of wandering after the cattle of his farm, 'I would watch my cows *on horseback.*'"

Last week they performed at the Gymnase a little piece called *Trilby*, taken from a Romance of Charles Nodier's. At the end is a line, "*C'est mon esprit et mon éloquence qui m'ont perdu.*" It was applauded three times by the Pit, as an allusion to M. Manuel. The next day the censors ordered the suppression of the line.

The Pasha (son of the Pasha of Egypt,) whose Expidition into Nubia recently protected the researches of so many European travellers reviewed in our pages, in that quarter, has, it is stated, been assissinated in Sennaar.

Among ten thousand times ten thousand *bons mots* and *mauvise plaisanteries* which the excitement of the day produces at Paris, the liberaux give the following *recipe*:—To be an honourable, virtuous, and happy citizen. he has only to *boire* LAFITTE, *s'habiller de* CASIMIR, *etudier son* MANUEL, *y ajouter* FOI, *être* CONSTANT.

The late Mr. Kemble.—Mr. Jas. Boaden is preparing for publication, a Life of the late John Philip Kemble, including a History of the Stage from the death of Garrick to the present time. It is to contain a faithful record of his personal career, illustrated with characteristic anecdotes, extracts from a carefully preserved correspondence, and a variety of information derived from genuine and unexceptionable sources, accompanied with Biographical and Critical Notices of the principal Writers and Performers, and thus serving as a compendium of dramatic history during the time of our great Tragedian.

Literay Gazette.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

DR. * ROUTH'S NEW EDITION OF BISHOP BURNET'S HISTORY OF HIS OWN TIMES.

FEW of our readers can be unacquainted with Bishop Burnet's posthumous memoirs,—a work which, notwithstanding all the objections that have been raised against it, by those of contrary political feelings abounds in so much curious detail of public affairs, and contains such a mass of interesting private anecdote, as will render it, at all times, a book of permanent value in the opinion of the English reader. A new edition, with some very important improvements, has appeared, within the last few days, from the Clarendon Press; and, having fortunately obtained sight of a very early copy, we hasten to give this brief notice of its contents.

We believe it to be no secret in the University, *nor in Pall-mall*, that the literary world is indebted to the learned editor of his *Reliquiæ Sacræ* for the superinteudence of the present work; and, at the same time that we express our intire satisfaction at the diligence, judgment, and ability with which the task has been executed, we cannot bnt return our thanks to the delegates of the Clarendon Press for giving us a book of general interest and entertainment, in a very handsome form and at a very moderate price.

The new edition of Bishop Burnet consists of the text, as printed from the first folio edition together with those passages in the first volume which were omitted by the original editor, Judge Burnet, but inserted in MS, by Lord Hardwicke in his own copy, The *first* edition has been selected as the proper text-book because, whatever were the supposed improvements in the octavo copy, said to have been revised by the Bishop's son, it is clear, that the original manuscript was further departed from in this, than it had been in the folio, edition, which has now been followed. To this text are added the notes of William Legge, first Earl of Dartmouth; those of Philip Yorke, second Earl of Hardwicke; of Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons; of Dean Swift; a few by Henry Legge and Mr. Godwyn; and, lastly, a very large proportion by the present editor, who has prefixed a judicious and very manly introduction.

A collection of notes on such a work as Bishop Burnet's, by men so well known as those we have just enumerated, cannot but be read with great interest; particularly as they are understood to have entertained political opinions diametrically opposed to each other. Lord Dartmouth's (to use the words of the editor) "abound in curious and well-told anecdote;" Swift's are "shrewd, caustic, and apposite, but not written with the requisite decorum;" the Speaker's "contain many incidental discussions on political subjects and are sensible and instructive;" whilst those of the Earl of Hardwicke "are so candid and judicious, that

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* President of Magdalen College.

one cannot but wish them to have been more numerous." To this we may add, that the additional annotations (which, as they do not bear the signature of any of the above persons, are, we apprehend, to be entirely ascribed to the Oxford editor) contain a great deal of historical information, particularly on obscure points, together with much acute remark on political; and the whole expressed in terms of candour and moderation, which bespeak the honesty of the writer, and reflect great credit on his accuracy and research,

If we could have spared the remarks of any of the aforenamed annotators, they would have been those of the Dean of St. Patrick's, which, some few excepted, have little value in our estimation. In many instances they contain mere personal abuse, and in some the expressions are of a nature so remote from decency and good manners, as might well have excused their omission. Perhaps we cannot give a better specimen of Swift's critical hostility than the following:—Not liking some statement of the Bishop's, the Dean very unceremoniously calls him "Dog!" He reads a little further, and still further disagreeing in opinion, bestows the additional appellations of "Dog! Dog!!" Going on, and discovering perhaps somewhat that created yet more displeasure, he concludes with calling the offending author "Dog! Dog!! Dog!!!" and so leaves him. It seems, indeed, that three of the Dean's notes have been omitted as too indelicate for insertion, and that the same number out of those by Lord Dartmouth have shared a similar fate, as reflecting too severely on private character. It is impossible to do otherwise than applaud the caution and propriety that dictated these suppression: for no wit, however brilliant, can excuse indelicacy; nor can there be any reasons for perpetuating scandalous anecdotes, in no way connected with the public conduct of the persons of whom they relate.

We extract the following just and sensible observations on the political character of the times, and principal actors in the scenes, of which Burnet writes: our quotation forms the conclusion of the editor's preface:—

"The great influence which personal character had formerly on events, together with other causes, occasions the reign of Charles the First, in which the contest for political power commenced, to form the most interesting period of English history, whether we are disposed to triumph with the conquering party, or to espouse and commiserate the cause of high honour and suffering loyalty. The frequent and remarkable changes of government during the interregnum, as well as the singular and energetic character of the Protector Cromwell, secure the attention of every reader. The disputes which arose between an unprincipled, but good humoured monarch, regardless alike of his own honour and the national interest, and a restless violent, and merciless faction, are subjects of deep, concern, on account of their melancholy results. At the same time, the mind feels consolation in the virtues of Ormond, Clarendon, and Southampton. And, notwithstanding the enormities of courtiers and anti-courtiers we reflect with pleasure on the freedom then first securely enjoyed from every species of arbitrary taxation, and from extrajudicial imprisonment; on the provision made for the meeting of parliament once in three years at the least; in a word, on the possession of a constitution, which King William admired so much, that he professed himself afraid to improve it. The gloom of the next reign, overcast and ruined as its prospects were by folly and oppression, and finally closed by means of intrigue, falsehood, and intimadation, is in part enlivened by a view of the courageous and disinterested conduct of Sancroft, Hough, Dundee, Craven, and a few others. Some of these persons, desirous of a parliamentary redress of grievances, thought, that instead of the force put upon the person of the King, an accommodation might and ought to have been effected with him; as he had a little before, when threatened with the just and open hostility of his subjects for his perversions of law, and maintenance of a standing army, made very important concessions. Yet it may be reasonably doubted, whether a composition with a prince of his disposition and feeble judgment, whatever good qualities he was otherwise possessed of, would eventually have been lasting, or even reducible to practice. The appeal by him to his subjects, immediately after his retreat to another country, was signed by a secretary of state employed contrary to law.

"Times had now passed, which were chequered with great virtues and vices: but the reigns of William and Anne exhibit to the reader one uniform scene of venality and corruption; and the mind, instead of being interested, is disgusted with the contests of two parties for the government of the country, assuming, as it best suited their selfish purposes, each other's principles. The long contemplated change in the executive government was at length effected; its power being virtually transferred to combinations of persons possessed of great influence in parliamentary elections, and in parliament itself. Hence what has been called the practice of the constitution differed widely from its theory; and to this depression of the crown and of its direct power, occasioned by the seeming necessity for the almost constant sitting of parliament, were added maxims totally annihilating the will of the single person, and, in conjunction with other causes, finally subversive of all dutiful and affectionate attachment to authority. These maxims, not recognized as constitutional by Clarendon, Hall, or Locke, were advanced in order to colour and justify the alteration. A wider and more extensive field was now opened for the exertion of talents; serviceable indeed to the advancement of the individual, but full as often pernicious as useful to the public. In these reigns also, contrary to every principle of justice were laid the deep and broad foundations of a debt, which no other than the political system then adopted, could have entailed on a nation. It ought however to be remembered, that at, or soon after the revolution, a solemn recognition was made of the liberties of Englishmen; the power of dispensing with the laws was abrogated in all cases; the judges were no longer dismissible at the sole pleasure of the crown; a provision was made against the long continuance of parliaments; freedom of religious worship was secured to the great body of protestant dissenters; the important and necessary measure of an union with Scotland was effected; the liberty of the press established; trials for treason better regulated; and a more exact and impartial administration of justice generally introduced in the kingdom. Which blessings, together with all other constitutional rights, may God's providence, and a virtuous and independent spirit, continue to us! M. J. R."

We have now little else to do, than to give our readers a few extracts from the notes, which will enable them to judge pretty accurately of the value of the whole of the additions: to say any thing on the work itself, so well known as Burnet's work is, would be quite superfluous.

To the Bishop's character of the first Earl of Shaftsbury, which represents him, as to religion, a deist at best, Speaker Onslow gives the following anecdote.

A person came to make him a visit whilst he was setting one day with a lady of his family, who retired upon that to another part of the room, with her work, and seemed not to attend to the conversation between the Earl and the other person, which turned soon into some dispute upon subjects of religion; after a good deal of that sort of talk, the Earl said at last, "People differ in their discourse and profession about these matters, but men of sense are really but of one religion." Upon which, says the lady of a sudden, "Pray, my lord, what religion is that which men of sense agree in?" "Madam," says the Earl, "men of sense never tell it." The supressed passages add to this nobleman's ill character, by saying "he had no regard to either truth or justice," nor was he "out of countenance in owning his unsteadiness and deceitfulness." It has been remarked by others than Burnet, that notwithstanding Shaftesbury's continual tergiversation, and the knowledge all men had, of how little he was to be depended on, he was, to the last, trusted by the discontented party. On this, Lord Dartmouth relates, that he "was told by one that was very conversant with him, that he had a constant maxim, never to fall out with any body, let the provocation be never so great, which he said he had found great benefit by all his life; and the reason he gave for it was, that he did not know how soon it might be necessary to have them again for his best friends."

To Bishop Burnet's very unfavourable and unjust account of Sir William Temple, Speaker Onslow adds:

The author should have done more justice to the character of this truly great man; one of the ablest, most sincere, generous and virtuous ministers, that any age has produced; and who will always be deemed one of the honours of this nation, as a statesman, a writer, and as a lover and example of the finest sort of learning. They who knew Sir William Temple best, have had a disdain at the misrepresentations here of his principles with regard to religion; his whole life was a continued course of probity, disinterestedness, and every other amiable virtue, with every elegancy of it. Great in business, and happy out of it. See, and contemplate his writings; but pass gently over his few errors.

Swift's note on the same passage is very characteristic.—"Sir William Temple was a man of virtue, to which Burnet was a stranger."

Burnet hated the Stuarts, and would have enjoyed the following anecdote of James the First, related by Lord Dartmouth:

Robert Cecil, great-grandson to the first Earl of Salisbury, told me, that his ancestor inquiring into the character of King James, Bruce (his Majesty's own Ambassador, and a very adroit one) answered, "Keu ye a John Ape? en I's have him, he'l bite *you*: en you's have him, he'l bite *me*."

Of the power of the House of Commons none of our readers are ignorant, but the same annotator gives an instance of the exercise of authority by the Speaker, which we should suppose without a parallel. It is related of Sir Edward Seymour.

When he was Speaker, his coach broke at Charing Cross, and he ordered the leadies to stop the next gentleman's they met, and bring it to him. The gentleman in it was much surprised to be turned out of his own coach, but Sir Edward told him it was more proper for him to walk in the streets, than the Speaker of the House of Commons; and left him so to do, without any further apology.

Charles the Second well expressed the character of Lord Godolphin, who was much about his person; and we copy the praise, for the benefit of future pages and gentlemen of the bed-chamber. "He was never *in* the way, nor *out* of the way." The conclusion of Lord Dartmouth's note is not so amiable; "his great skill lay in finding out what were his prince's inclinations, which he was very ready to comply with; but had a very morose, haughty behaviour to every body else, and could disoblige people by his looks, more than he could have done by any thing he could have said to them; though his answers were commonly very short and shocking."

At P. 399 of the second volume, the present Editor gives some noble lines, written by the present Bishop of Clonfert, in a poem entitled. "The Love of our Country," which gained the Chancellor's prize at Oxford, in 1771. We the rather give them here because they are omitted, or much curtailed, in the late collection of Oxford Prize Poems, which is in the hands of every one. They are on the Death of Algernon Sidney:

Here let the muse withdraw the bloodstain'd steel,
And show the boldest son of public zeal:
Lo! Sidney bleeding o'er the block! his mien,
His voice, his hand, unshaken, firm, serene!
Yet no diffuse harangue, declaim'd aloud,
To gain the plaudits of a wayward crowd:
No specious feint, death's terrors to defy,
Still death delaying, as afraid to die;
But sternly silent, down he bows, to prove
How firm, unperishing, his public love.
Unconquer'd patriot! form'd by ancient lore
The love of ancient freedom to restore;
Who nobly acted what he boldly thought,
And seal'd by death the lesson that he taught.

London Mag.

(To be continued in our next.)

MR. * PERRY'S LIBRARY.

EVANS seems to have reserved for the last portion of the sale of this library (which commences this day), some of its rarest *gems*. Among them is the singular curiosity called

* *The late Editor of the Morning Chronicle.*

The New Year's Gift presented at Court from the Lady Parvula to the Lord Minimus commonly called Litile Jeffrie, with the rare portrait of JEFFREY HUDSON, the celebrated dwarf of CHARLES I. This book is bound in a piece of CHARLES I.'s waistcoat. The conspicuous character of this extraordinary little man, as drawn by Sir WALTER SCOTT in his recently published novel of *Peveril of the Peak*, gives a peculiar interest to these authentic anecdotes. The portrait is the most brilliant and vivid impression we ever saw. It was once in the Townley collection, the proprietor of which was delighted in shewing this nearly *unique bijou* to his friends. The Poetical and Prose Tracts of that eccentric and elaborate genius GEORGE WITHER, whose delight was to

Grow and *Wither*
Both together,

are very numerous, and many of them exceedingly rare. The old Poet SKELTON, and many poetical tracts of the *Elizabethean* age are comprimised in the first day's sale. The sale will close on Wednesday, when the invaluable collection of political pamphlets will be sold.

The Royal Library in Paris contained in 1791 only 150,000 volumes; it now contains above 450,000. In 1783 it contained only 2700. portfolios of engravings; it now contains 5700 Its annual increase consists of 6000 French and 300 foreign works; so that there is reason to believe that in fifty years the literary and scientific works of this magnificent establishment will be doubled. [*Morning Paper.*

MUSIC—LONDON INSTITUTION.

On Tuesday, the fourth Lecture on national and Scientific Music was delivered by Dr. Crotch in this Institution. It is alike from the excellency of the Science itself and the merit of the Professor, that we feel unabated delight in his progress. On former occasions the Theory and Practice of National Music had been discussed;—it was now his province to consider *Scientific Music*. This, for several reasons which were stated, he concluded to be on the decline, whether considered with reference to its division into Ancient and Modern—into the Church, Oratorio, Opera, Concert, and Chamber styles—into Sacred and Secular—into Vocal and Instrumental—or into the Sublime, Beautiful, and Ornamental styles. This general statement was elucidated by remarks on the Oratorio of Solomon by the immortal Handel, and by the performance of some of its Overtures, Chorusses, and Songs.

The Recitations given on this occasion were very select, and highly judicious. The *Overture*, in three movements, was simple, clear, natural, and expressive. Then followed the Introduction, most pleasing in its composition. The Song, *Praise ye the Lord*, is peculiarly excellent. A *Recitative*, which is also used in Judas Maccabeus, containing an expression of melancholy. The first Act terminates with *The Nightingale Chorus*, in which a most exquisite imitation of that delightful natural chorister is poured on the ear in the full melody of the Science. It was received with universal admiration. *Happy, happy Solomon live for ever*, *David's Son*, a brilliant and masterly effort of talent. *From the East unto the West, who so great as Solomon?* a Chorus deserving of high approbation. *Beneath the Vine and Fig-tree Shade*, a beautiful Pastoral. The *Symphony* at the opening of the third Act, in which some modulations occur, which are very striking. The Grand Chorus, *Praise the Lord with Harp and Tongue*, concluded the performance of the Selection.

The merit of Handel as a Composer, whether considered absolutely or comparatively is pre-eminent and unrivalled:

"Strong in new arms, lo, giant Handel stands,
Like bold Briareus, with an hundred hands:
To stir, to rouse, to shake the soul he comes,
And Jove's own thunders follow Mars's drums."

Imitative Music is capable of much diversity, and has been carried to great perfection. Of this, the specimen given in the present Lecture furnished us with most convincing evidence. Rousseau says, "The Musician will not only agitate the sea, animate the flame of a conflagration, make rivulets flow, the rain fall, and torrents swell, but he will paint the horrors of a boundless desert, calm the tempest, and render the air tranquil and serene. He will not directly represent things, but excite in the soul the same movement which we feel in seeing them."

Diodorus Siculus has recorded that the study of Music in Egypt was confined to the priesthood, who used it only in religious and solemn ceremonies. It was esteemed sacred, and forbidden to be employed on light or common occasions, and all innovation in it was strictly prohibited. It is now happily free as the air, which gives one species of it life and animation, from all such restraint and limitation; and is alike the favourite guest of the rich and poor, the aged and the young. It is reported to have been efficasious in removing several dangerous deseases. Zenocrates is recorded to have cured madness by its power and charms. If medicine must be administered to the mind, or restorative cordials poured into the heart, it furnishes us with a most grateful medium of obtaining relief from distress and sorrow.

Orpheus and Amphion are said to have drawn wild beasts after them; to have made the trees and stones dance to the tunes of their harps, and brought them together in such a manner as to form a regular wall and inclose a great city. Could the modern practitioners of this Science, by their strains and airs, subdue the ferocity of the ignorant, the selfish, and the interested human half-tamed part of our species and reduce them to the urbanities and charities of life, it might well become the subject of the gravest legislative consideration to patronize their College, and aid their efforts by every possible encouragement, as the best means of promoting civilization and maintaining order.

NEW MUSIC.—*Love and the Rose*; sung by Miss Tattet at private Concerts. We notice this composition the more willingly because it has been handed to us as a first composition, and deserves to be spoken of favourably. The name of the composer is O. H. Toulmin. He has constructed a sweet simple air, the elements of which are essentially Scottish, and consequently pleasing. There are no brilliant difficulties to excite surprise; but with those who can be gratified with a graceful melody, *Love and the Rose* is calculated to be popular, especially as the words are not unworthy of the music.

Monument to Burns.—The monument erecting to the memory of Burns at the place of his birth, is now well forward. The building consists of a three-sided rustic basement, supporting a circular peristyle of the Corinthian order, surmounted by a cupola, the decorations of which are of a peculiar character, and in strict accordance with the purest specimens of the Grecian art. The substructure is very massive, and forms an appropriate basement, the monument being so placed that each side is respectively opposite to one of the three great divisions of Ayrshire. Although not exactly on the spot on which the poet was born, the monument is at no great distance. It is raised in alloway Croft, on one of "the banks and braes of Doon," and forms one of the corners of a right angle with the auld and new brigs, which stretch their arms over the Doon at one span, and which stand apart from each other only about one hundred paces. The public road passes close by it, and on the opposite side of the road stands Alloway Kirk. The cottage is seen at a short distance.

Edinburgh Wernerian Society.—At a late meeting, a very able essay on different modes of applying the power of the steam-engine towards impelling vessels through the water, was read. The advantages, the different construction, and the application of the paddle or wheel, to this purpose, were detailed at considerable length; and were followed by statements of several other ingenious contrivances: such as a spiral worm working in a cylinder, which revolves the water at the bow, and expels it at the stern; a series of horizontal pumps, &c. &c.—Professor Jamieson read an article on the natural ferocity of beasts of prey; combating the notion that the same species of animal was naturally more savage in one part of the world than in another; and attributing the apparent difference to the knowledge which the animals may have obtained by experience of the power of man. He gave several instances in corroboration of the position; stating, that the authors who have affirmed the contrary have drawn their facts from the habits of those animals which have existed in the neighbourhood of civilized human beings; and have thus, apparently, assumed the effect of locality as an original difference of disposition.—The horn of a rhinoceros found in Scotland was produced; it was rather more than two feet in length, slightly curved, of very great weight, and of large circumference at the base. It was a very interesting subject for reflection, as well as an object of admiration.—A stuffed specimen, and a skeleton of the Dugong, were also produced to the Society. This animal is of the whale tribe, inhabiting the seas about Java. It wants the blow-hole of the whale. The anterior part of the skeleton has much resemblance to that of quadrupeds. The head exhibited many peculiarities, amongst which the teeth were the most remarkable; besides incisores and molares, there was an intermediate range, distant from the others, of what might be called canine, were they not too numerous to make that designation correct; there were three of them on each side of the jaw; they are supposed to discharge the first functions of the molares, that is, of dividing previous to grinding. The molares were round and possessed distinctive characteristics of animals not carnivorous. The present specimen might be about three feet and a half long. This animal has large mammæ in the anterior part of the body. It frequently raises itself out of the water; and its round face, together with the mammæ, have given rise to the fable of the mermaid.

[*New Monthly Magazine,—April*].

From the Acharnians of Aristophanes taken from the Quarterly Review of October 1820.

SCENE.—DICÆOPOLIS, *the Athenian, in his new Market-place, which (by virtue of a private Treaty) he has opened to the Citizens of those States which were at War with Athens.—Enter a* THEBAN *with his Attendants all bearing Burdens, and followed by a Train of Bag-pipers.*

Theban. Good Troth, I'm right-down shoulder-galled; My Lads
Set down your bundles—You—take care o'the herbs,
Gently—be sure dont bruise 'em, and now you Minstrels
That needs must follow us all the way from Thebes,
Blow wind i' the tail of your Bag-pipes—Puff away.
Dicæ. Get out!—what wind has brought 'em here I wonder?—
A parcel of Hornets buzzing about the door!
You bumble bumble drones—Get out—Get out—
Theb. As Iolaus shall help me; that's well done,
Friend, and I thank you;—coming out of Thebes
They blew me away the blossoms from all these herbs—
You've serv'd 'em right—So now would you please to buy
What likes you best of all my Chaffer here,
All kinds, four footed things and feather'd fowl.
*Dicæ.** My little tight Bœotian! Welcome kindly
My little pudding eater! What have you brought?
Theb. In a manner, every thing, as a body may say,
All the good cheer of Thebes and the primest wares,
Mats, trefoil, wicks for lamps, sweet marjoram,
Coots, didappers, and water hens—What not?
Widgeon and teal.
Dicæ. Why you're come here amongst us
Like a northwind in Winter, with your wild fowl.
Theb. Moreover I've brought geese, and hares moreover,
And Eels from the lake Copais which is more.
Dicæ. O thou bestower of the best of spitchcocks
That ever yet was given to mortal man,
Permit me to salute those charming Eels.
Theb. (*Addressing the Eel, and delivering it to Decæopolis.*)—
Daughter come forth and greet the courteous stranger
First-born of Fifty Damsels of the Lake.
Dicæ. O long regretted and recover'd late,
Welcome; thrice welcome to the comic quire,
Welcome to me, to Morychus and all;
—(Ye slaves prepare the chafing dish and stove.)
Children, behold her here, the best of Eels,
The loveliest and the best, at lenght return'd
After six years of absence! I myself
Will furnish you with charcoal for her sake,
Salute her with respect, and wait upon
Her entrance there within, with due conveyance:
(*The eel is here carried off by Dicæopolis's servants.*)
—Grant me, ye Gods! so to possess thee still,
While my life lasts, and at my latest hour,
Fresh even and sweet as now—with . . . Savory Sauce.
Theb. But how am I to be paid for it? Won't you tell me?
Dicæ. Why with respect to this Eel, in the present instance,
I mean to take it as a perquisite,
As a kind of toll to the market, you understand me—
—These other things—I suppose you mean to sell them?
Theb. Yes sure—I sell 'em all.
Dicæ. Well, what do you ask?
Or would you take commodities in exchange
Theb. Aye; Think of something of your country produce
That's plentiful Down Here, and scarce Up There.
Dicæ. Well you shall take our Pilchards or our Pottery.
Theb. Pilchards and Pottery!—Naw! we've plenty of they—
But think of something, as I said before,
That's plentiful Down Here, and scarce Up There—
Dicæ. (*After a moment's reflection*)
I have it!—A true-bred Sycophant, an Informer—
I'll give you one, tied neatly and corded up,
Like an oil jar.
Theb. Aye; that's fair; by the Holy Twins!
He'd bring in money I warrant; money enough,
Amongst our folks at home, with shewing him,
Like a mischief full kind of a foreign Ape.

* Dicæopolis is made to practise the common trick of ascendancy; taking no notice of the new comer for some time, and then recognizing him suddenly with a kind of hearty jolly condescension.

Dicæ. Well there's Nicarchus bustling on this way,
Laying his Information—There he comes.
Theb. (*Contemplating him with with the eye of a purchaser.*)
A seems but a small one to look at.
Dicæ. Aye, but I promise ye,
He's full of tricks and roguery, every inch of him.
Enter NICARCHUS.
Nic. (*In the pert peremptory tone of his profession as an Informer.*)
Whose goods are these? these articles?
Theb. Mine sure;
We be come here from Thebes.
Nic. Then I denounce them
As enemies property—
Theb. (*With an immediate outcry*) Why what harm have they done,
The birds and creatures?—Why do you quarrel with 'em?
Nic. And I'll denounce you too.
Theb. What, me? What for?
Nic. To satisfy the bystanders I'll explain—
You've brought in Wicks for Lamps, from an enemy's country.
Dicæ. (*Ironically*) And so, you bring 'em to *light?*
Nic. I bring to light
A plot!—a plot to burn the arsenal!
Dicæ. (*Ironically.*) With the Wick of Lamp?
Nic. Undoubtedly—
Dicæ. In what way?
Nic. (*With great gravity.*) A Bœotian might be capable of fixing it
On the back of a Cockroach, who might float with it
Into the Arsenal, with a north east wind,
And if once the fire caught hold of a single vessel,
The whole would be in a blaze!
Dicæ (*Seizing hold of him.*) You Dog—You Villain,
Would a Cockroach burn the Ships and the Arsenal?
Nic. Bear witness all of ye.
Dicæ. There stop his mouth;
And bring me a band of straw to bind him up,
And send him safely away for fear of breaking,
Gently and steadily, like a potter's jar.
Chor. To preserve him safe and sound,
You must have him fairly bound,
With a cordage nicely wound
Up and down and round and round;
Se-curely pack'd.
Dicæ. I shall have a special care,
For he's a piece of paltry ware,
And as you strike him Here—or there—(*Strsking him.*)
The noises he returns declare—(*The informer screaming.*)
He's partly crack'd.
Chor. How then is he fit for use?
Dicæ, As a store-jar of abuse,
Fit to slander and traduce,
Plots and lies he cooks and brews,
Or any thing.
Chor. Have you stow'd him safe enough?
Dicæ. Never fear, he's hearty stuff,
Fit for usage hard and rough,
Fit to beat and fit to cuff,
To toss and fling.

(*The informer being by this time reduced to a Chrysalis state, by successive involutions of cordage, is flung about and hung up and down in illustration and confirmation of Dicæopolis's warranty of him.*)

You can hang him up or down.
By the heels or by the crown.
Theb. I'm for harvest business bown.
Chor. Fare ye well, my jolly clown,
We wish ye joy.
You've a purchase tight and neat,
A rogue, a sycophant compleat—
Fit to bang about and beat,
Fit to bear the cold and heat—
And all employ,
Dicæ I'd a hard job with the rascal tying him up!
—Come, my Bœotian, take away your bargain,
Theb. (*Speaking to one of his servants*) Ismenias stoop your back, and hoist him up,
Gently and steadily—So—now carry him off—
Dicæ. He's an unlucky commodity; notwithstanding, if he earns you a profit, you can have to say
What few can say—'you've been a gainer by him
'And better'd your affairs by an informer'—

We give the following portrat of the Emperor of Russia from Lord Byron "Age of Bronze or Carmen Seculare, et Annus haud Mirabilis.

"Resplendent sight! behold the coxcomb Czar,
The Autocrat of waltzes and of war!
As eager for a plaudit as a realm,
And just as fit for flirting as the helm;
A Calmuck beauty with a Cossack wit,
And generous spirit, when 'tis, not frost bit;
Now half dissolving to a liberal thaw,
But hardened back whenever the morning's raw;
With no objection to true liberty,
Except that it would make the nations free,
How well the Imperial Dandy prates of peace,
How fain, if Greecks would be his slaves, free Greece!
How nobly gave he back the Poles their Diet,
Then told pugnacious Poland to be quiet!
How kindly would he send the mild Ukraine,
With all her pleasant pulks, to lecture Spain;
How royally show off in proud Madrid
His goodly person from the South long hid;
A blessing cheaply purchased, the world knows,
By having Muscovites for friends or foes."

SONG.

SUGGESTED BY THE FIRST FOUR LINES OF THE VENETIAN AIR BEGINNING "SE MONECA TI FAL."

(*From the Indicator.*)

If you become a nun, dear,
A friar I will be;
In any cell you run, dear,
Pray look behind for me.
The rose, of course, turns pale too;
The doves all take the veil too;
The blind will see the show:
What! you become a nun, my dear?
I'll not believe it,—no.

If you become a nun, dear,
The bishop Love will be;
The Cupids every one, dear,
Will chaunt "We trust in thee:"
The incense will go sighing,
The candles fall a dying,
The water turn to wine:
What! you go take the vows, my dear!
You may—but they'll be mine.

HOW TO MAKE A BEAU.

Have your hair dress'd thrice a day,
Keep a perfumers shop in pay;
Quote scraps of French in nasal drawl,
Now fold your awkward arms now sprawl;
Die for each draggle-tail you see,
Haunt them at Church; at Park, at Sea;
And whispering to the fair for ever,
Grin, as if what you said were clever;
Want time to scribble and peruse
Rhymes, messages; and billets doux:
Ply at each fair Coterie,
And smatter race-horse pedigree,
——————————if this be so,
'Tis an egregious thing a Beau.

P. Mya.

THE SEXES.

An Ape, a Lion, a Fox, and an Ass,
Resemble Man's life as it were, in a glass,
A pish they are until twenty-and-one;
Bold as a Lion till forty is gone;
Cunning as Foxes, till three-score-and-ten;
They then become Asses, are no more men.

A Dove, a Sparrow a Parrot,
Resemble the life of a Woman;
Gentle as Doves, until fourteen is o'er;
Loving as Sparrows till thirty or more;
Prating as Parrots, till three-score-and-ten.

[*Herald.*

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Appendix to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1823.

(*Continued from Page* 541.)

Here, reader, is a precious opening. Here is a Minister, the First Lord of the Admiralty, making, on the confession of his own agent, with his own hand, *corrections* in the confidential letter of a private person, and then authorising its insertion thus mutilated, in the public papers. "It is, says Mr. Finlaison, "*the highest authority that did it.*" It is so, but it is an act of the highest authority of which the lowest might well be ashamed, A Peer! a Privy Councillor! a Minister of State garbling a private letter, for the purpose of having it afterwards inserted in a public newspaper—I need scarcely add, that all the alterations were suppresed of every thing which could recommend the unfortunate Napoleon, or tend to procure for him more generous or deserving treatment. The letter, as I originally wrote and sent it (which the Admiralty can produce if they chose), is at Mr. Holmes's office, and a copy of that which appeared in *The Sun* shall be sent there, if it can be procured.

LETTER SECOND.

"Admiralty Office, 3d July, 1816.

"My Dear O'Meara—Your letters of 16th March, and 22d April, came duly to hand, and furnished a real feast to some very great folks here. I also received a letter from you on your first arrival, which was considered very interesting. Not a line of any thing that you have written to me since you sailed was ever made public. The moment your letters came, they were given to Mr. Croker, who considered them extremely interesting, and circulated copies among the Cabinet Ministers; and he desires me to assure you, that they never have been, nor shall they ever hereafter be seen by any other person. I conjecture, also, that your letters have even amused his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. They are written with that discrimination, good sense, and *näiveté*, that they could not fail to be acceptable; and I am equally sure they have done you a great deal of good at the Board, a proof of which is, that the other day Capt. Hamilton, of the Havannah, and Sir E. Thornborough, reported in a public letter that a few hours after the ship's arrival, a letter was inserted in the Portsmouth paper, about Bonaparte, and that it had been traced that you were the author of it. Mr. Croker sent for me, and desired me to request you to be careful in respect to your private letters to any other person, as every thing now-a-days gets into the Papers. But to me he repeated his hopes that you would write in full confidence, and in the utmost possible detail, all the anecdotes you can pick up, resting assured that none but the Government ever will see them, and to them they are and must be extremely interesting, as shewing the personal feelings of your great State prisoner. Mr. Croker also desired me to request you would procure him a scrap of Napolean's hand-writing which he wishes to have as a curiosity. I received the ribbons and hair, which I have already acknowledged with many thanks. I hope sincerely that your letters to me, which have done you so much credit with the Admiralty, and made you well known, will hereafter be the means of favouring your advancement, which will give me great pleasure. I hope also you feel your days pass agreeably there in your exile. It seems the Government wish as little as possible may be said about your guest. Therefore, you have full permission to make this letter known to the Admiral, if you please, and add my best respects to him.

"I remain, dear O'Meara, your's most truly,

"JOHN FINLAISON."

I request the reader to pause over this document. My communications it seems were considered "very interesting" by Mr. Secretary Croker, were circulated by him amongst the Cabinet, amused "even his Royal Highness the Regent," and the personal feelings of the Illustrious Captive writhing under his calamities afforded "a real feast to some very great folks." All too was to be kept profoundly secret. "Government wished that as little as possible might be said about our 'guest.' Alas! what a bitter, though unintended sarcasm, did the writer convey in that expression! He was our guest indeed—he voluntarily appealed to our hospitality; he threw himself in all confidence upon British generosity; but he met a fate for which the rook and vulture of Promethens alone formed a precedent; no wonder the Ministers wished every thing to be kept as secret as possible, particularly as, in the phrase of the little Secretary, "every thing now-a-days gets into the newspapers" Well did they know that nothing could be told creditable. But thanks to those "papers" of "now a days," their designs are frustrated. These transactions will go down to future times; "they are engraved," to use the language of Job, "with a pen and lead in the rock for ever," and our posterity, when they look back to this period, and to this record of it, will say, "Our ancestors might well be proud of their country, but they must have been ashamed of this page of their history." This is the feeling of the nation, and will be its feeling to the end of time. The next letter to which I shall refer is dated Dec. 12, 1816, and I quote it merely to shew, that even within two months after Sir Hudson Lowe's odious restrictions, my representations, and his reception of them, had been such as actually to induce the Admiralty to believe that I was upon my return home.

EXTRACT.

"Admiralty Office, Dec. 12, 1816.

"My Dear O'Meara—By the Revolutionaire, &c. I duly received your three letters of the 10th October, from page 1 to 30, with all the inclosures complete, which have given abundant satisfaction.

"Not being certain whether this letter will find you at St. Helena, as we have reason to suppose you may be on your passage home, I forbear to add any details whatever till I hear more certain accounts of your destination, but I will write the moment I can.—I remain your sincere friend and most faithful servant.

(Signed) "JOHN FINLAISON."

Did Sir Hudson Lowe's power or menaces intimidate me for one moment from opposing, condemning and reporting his oppressive conduct? Let the reader judge from the following letters received from Mr. Finlaison:

"Admiralty Office, Feb. 26, 1217.

"My Dear O'Meara—Not being certain whether you are not on your way home, I only write these few lines to say your three packets of 28th Dec. and 8th Jan. were received and gave great satisfaction in the proper quarter. I inclose a letter this day sent me, and remain always yours.

"JOHN FINLAISON."

"Admiralty Office, Feb. 25, 1817.

"My Dear O'Meara—I have by this same conveyance, and also by the store-ship, written you nerely two lines to own the receipt of your letter. We thought you would have reached home ere now, as we did hear that the Governor had determined to send you home. Lord Melville, however, immediately applied to Lord Liverpool to interfere and prevent it.

"Of one thing be certain, your reports have given infinite satisfaction, and you and them are highly esteemed in the highest quarters. Sincerely yours.

"J. FINLAISON."

With respect to this communication, I shall leave my Lords Melville, Bathurt, Sir Hudsson Lowe, and Mr. Croker to settle accounts together. Here is Lord Melville fully apprized by me of Sir Hudson Lowe,s conduct aware of the enmity I had incurred in consequence—aware that Sir Hudson Lowe had prohibited me from communicating with the Admiralty, yet ftill ordering me to continue the communications; although aware that Sir Hudson Lowe so thoroughly hated me, that he actually had determined to send me home! What does Lord Melville do the moment he hears of it? Why he flies to Lord Liverpool, entreating him to counteract the intentions of the governor; thus, although he hated Napoleon so much that he would not relieve him from his tortute, still he also hated Sir Hudson Lowe so much that he would willingly have kept me at St Helena to become the future instrument of his exposure! Yet these are the parties who accuse me of double dealing! Now, I would ask any man of impartiality in the kingdom with what face can Mr. John Wilson Croker say that I never apprised the Admiralty of Sir Hudson Lowes conduct in the very teeth of the testimony given by himself! The dispatches received by them from me were numerous as appears by the acknowledgment of Mr. Finlaison. I omitted no disclosure necessary to their service, I neither compromised nor betrayed in any manner the confidence placed in me by Napoleon, for he was previously acquainted with it; and I never ceased, from the time that Sir Hudson Lowe,s conduct required it, representing the cruel, causeless, and degrading humiliations to which Napoleon was subjected. These letters of Mr. Finlaison, who is still living, who is resident in London, and at this instant high in the employment of Government, reduce the Admiralty to this alternative—they cannot deny that Sir Hudson Lowe's conduct was made known to them—they must, therefore confess with shame, that he acted with their concurrence, must admit that they grossly abandoned their duty in not having required that he should be called to account for his conduct.

I leave them in their dilemma; they may approve themselves to the country if they are able.—The next letter is dated in Jan. 1818, and will shew even in Lord Melville's opinion, how "full candid, and explicit" were my communications:—

"Admiralty Office, 24th Jan. 1818.

"MY Dear O'Meara—Your last letters up to the four eenth November have all come safe, and I am specially commanded by my Lord Melville to express his Lordship's approbation of your correspondence, specially of the minute attention you have paid to details, and to add his wish that you continue to be equally full, candid, and explicit in future.

"Sir Pultency Malcolm, who is now beside me, begs I would express to you his particular wish that in every future discussions or reports, you will as much as possible avoid bringing up his name, as he is of opinion it can do no good. He sends his compliments, and wishes you well through your arduous employment, which he thinks no one could ever be found to fill so well.

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"Believe me, my dear O'Meara, your's always,
"JOHN FINLAISON."

This letter is most important, it is written by command of Lord Melville; it conveys to me his high approbation of my correspondence, it declares my reports to be full, candid, and explicit, and it is dated at a time when he had himself personally interfered to protect me from the gloriously earned malignity of Sir Hudson Lowe. It is in another point of view still more important as introducing the person of Sir Pulteney Malcolm. Every one who knows this distinguished Officer, knows that one more brave or more honourable is not in the service. This Gallant Admiral had been in person at St. Helena; he was well aware of Napoleon's complaints against the Governor; he was in the island after Lowe's restrictions of the 10th October; he had an opportunity of witnessing my conduct, and that at a time when it excited all Sir Hudson's bitter enmity. I am proud of his attestation that no one could ever be found to fill my arduous situation to well.

I am well contented to rest my character upon that opinion; let it stand in contrast with the cowardly slanders of vulgar vanity, and exposed oppression.

The last letter to which I shall refer at present, is dated Admiralty Office, the 8th of May, 1818.—

EXTRACT.

"MY DEAR O'MEARA —I write you this merely to say I have little or no news to give you, and that I have not had the pleasure of hearing from you now for a very long time, the last dispatch being that which transmitted Nopoleon's reply to Lord Bathurst's speech, and which I acknowledged, and signified Lord Melville's approval, by his Lordship's command, of the great pains and zeal you have shown in those reports.

(Signed) "JOHN FINLAISON."

This letter is the more valuable, because it proves that I never concealed the treatment Napoleon received from the Admiralty. It contains a direct acknowledgment of the receipt of his observations on Lord Bathurst's speech. This speech was delivered in the House of Lords in reply to Lord Holland denying the oppression which Napoleon endured, and the observations made upon it by the Emperor, and thus transmitted by me were of the most bitter and reproachful nature. If no other document existed, this alone would give the lie direct to the assertion that I had never represented Sir Hudson Lowe's conduct until after my return to Europe, and I than did it out of personal pique. Almost every letter after the restoration in 1816, will prove that I never concealed my sentiments with respect to him, and some of those I have already quoted shew abundantly that Lord Melville himself was completly aware of Sir Hudson Lowe's consequent malignity, This very letter brought by the very ship which conveyed Lord Bathurst's orders for my removal, conveyed Lord Melville's thanks for the great "pains and zeal" which I had shewn in those "Reports." To some of them I have already alluded in the preface to my book, and I broke no faith whatever with Napoleon in making them. On the contrary, he was well apprised of the fact that I was in the habit of relating to them any thing which fell from him, that I thought might benefit my country, and at the same time stimulate the Admiralty to oppose with all its weight in the Cabinet, my removal from St. Helena, which he was very desirous to prevent He more than once observed* to me that his political career was terminated, and that I was bound to preserve my oath of allegiance to my country and Sovereign. The Admiralty did even act upon those Reports with material advantage to the interests of the revenue, by the improvement in the smuggling prevention system, and it is far from impossible that Napoleon's development of Alexander's views are not at this very instant without their influence.

* This seems a favorite phrase of Napoleon we remember reading in "Mr. Hobhouse's letters from Paris" the same sentiment "ma vie politique est terminée" which if our memory does not misgive us Napoleon uttered in his last interview with an assembly of the Parisians at the Champ de Marss and with so much feeling that Mr. H. avers that it cut him to the soul.

The Reviewer has taken great pains to misrepresent my motives, though no man knew better how wholly undeserving of censure those motives were. On this head I would refer to Mr. Finlaison; I trust that the public will remember who and what he is—a Gentleman of character and honour, not discarded, not disappointed, but at this instant high in the confidence of Government, and holding under it an important official situation—this at least will disprove the gross falshoods put into the mouth of his (legal) advocate by Sir Hudson Lowe, when he misled that learned, and I believe honourable man, in asserting, that all to whom I referred in my book were dead. Mr. Finlaison at least is living. I should be glad to have an opportunity of putting the following question to Mr. Finlaison in a Court of Justice, which I am convinced that conscientiously he would answer in the affirmative, whether, on my return from St. Helena, he did not propose to me from the Admiralty, that I should altogether avoid any intercourse with any of the Whig party; that I should live for a time secluded in his house; that I should maintain an inviolable silence as to all that I witnessed at St. Helena; that I should publish nothing; that if I determined on making an official complaint to the Admiralty, I should send a double report, one addressed to Mr. Croker, containing a history of the ill treatment I had personally suffered from Sir Hudson Lowe, and of a nature, that if any such document was moved for in Parliament, it could be produced without compromise; the other addressed to Lord Melville, containing the allegation which I had made of the cruelties he had practised towards his prisoner, which might at once vindicate myself with the Cabinet, and shield Lord Melville by its form of privacy from any necessity of producing it. That thus the public might be deceived by the one document, and Sir H. Lowe effectually answered by the other that provided I acceded to these reasonable demands, I should thereby make the Admiralty my firm friends, in proof of which they would give me the lucrative situation of surgeon to Greenwich Hospital, which was expected to fall vacant in two or three months. To which I replied most distinctly, that as a gentleman, an officer, and a man, I would, for no personal interest whatever, consent to conceal the horrid conduct which I had witnessed at St Helena, perpetrated as it had been in the name of a noble and generous people, but that though I sought nothing for myself, still for the sake of the suffering Napoleon, I would pledge myself to silence, provided Sir Hudson Lowe was removed from the Government of St. Helena. This was all I asked, and I asked not merely for the sake of the illustrious and tortured Captive, but for the honour and character of the British nation. This was refused.

I shall enable the public, as I proceed, to appreciate my conduct and its motives throughout, and to pronounce upon the justice of the imputations thrown upon them.

I have the honour to remain, Sir.

BARRY E. O'MEARA

N. B. No. 2 on the next open day.

MR. O'MEARA AND THE QUARTERLY REVIEW..

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Mr. O'Meara has published a letter in the *Morning Chronicle*, in which my name is introduced with those of Lord Melville and Mr. Croker, in a way which renders it necessary that I should lose no time in stating the facts as they really occurred.

Mr. O'Meara having been an acquaintance of mine, we kept up an occasional correspondence; and in the month of July, 1815, I received a private letter from him, giving several particulars relative to Buonaparte and his suite. Some expressions in this letter led me to doubt the propriety of entertaining a correspondence of the nature offered to me by Mr. O'Meara without the authority of my official superiors. I therefore thought proper to communicate the letter to Mr. Croker, who declined authorizing such a correspondence, without consulting Lord Melville. His Lordship, on being referred to, said that he saw no reason why I should not receive the letters which Mr. O'Meara might choose to write to me, and that it might even be advantageous to hear from an impartial and near observer, the situation of Buonaparte and his suite: but, in order that no duplicity should be practised on Mr. O'Meara, I was desired to apprise him that his letters would be seen by the Ministers. I presume that Mr. O'Meara could not have received this answer from me before he wrote again, a letter in the same style as the first, but soliciting my friendship towards getting him confirmed in the situation of surgeon to Buonaparte, and stating, as an inducement to my doing so, the following reason:—

"It is my intention to collect every anecdote I can from Napleon, and those about him; and perhaps my being near him might not be of disservice to Government, especially if he entertained any thoughts of escape; at least, my being constantly near him would probably lead to a discovery of any plans he might hereafter project."

I quote this passage to show that I was not authorized to *originate* any proposal to Mr. O'Meara, to give intelligence relative to Buonaparte; and did not, in fact, do so; but that the proposition came voluntarily from him.

When I received Mr. O'Meara's letters, I handed them to Mr. Croker, who had them copied for the perusal of Ministers, with the omission only of some occasional passages of an indelicate nature—some of them reflecting on the French ladies, and others, at which Mr. Croker expressed to me his disapprobation, and refused to permit any such passages to be copied; It is right to add, that there were several of those letters, particularly towards the last, which Mr. Croker did not see, owing to his occasional absence; some of them, also, I myself never read; but the greatest part, if not the whole, of this correspondence, is preserved, and may be referred to if necessary.

Mr. O'Meara having stated in the latter part of his letter, that I offered him the lucrative situation of surgeon of Greenwich Hospital, I beg leave to state in the most distinct manner, that I never was authorized to make any such proposition, and that therefore it is but fair to presume I never could have done so.

I think it only my duty to Lord Melville and Mr. Croker to state, that neither of them ever saw any of my letters to Mr. O'Meara, and that they cannot, therefore, be responsible for my expressions.

Mr. O'Meara must be aware that I was not in the situation of being an "amanuensis" to either of them; no doubt I should have paid more attention to my language, if I could have foreseen that notes thus written in the confidence of private friendship were to be published without my consent.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,
30, Graven-street, Strand, March 3.

JOHN FINLAISON

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